

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

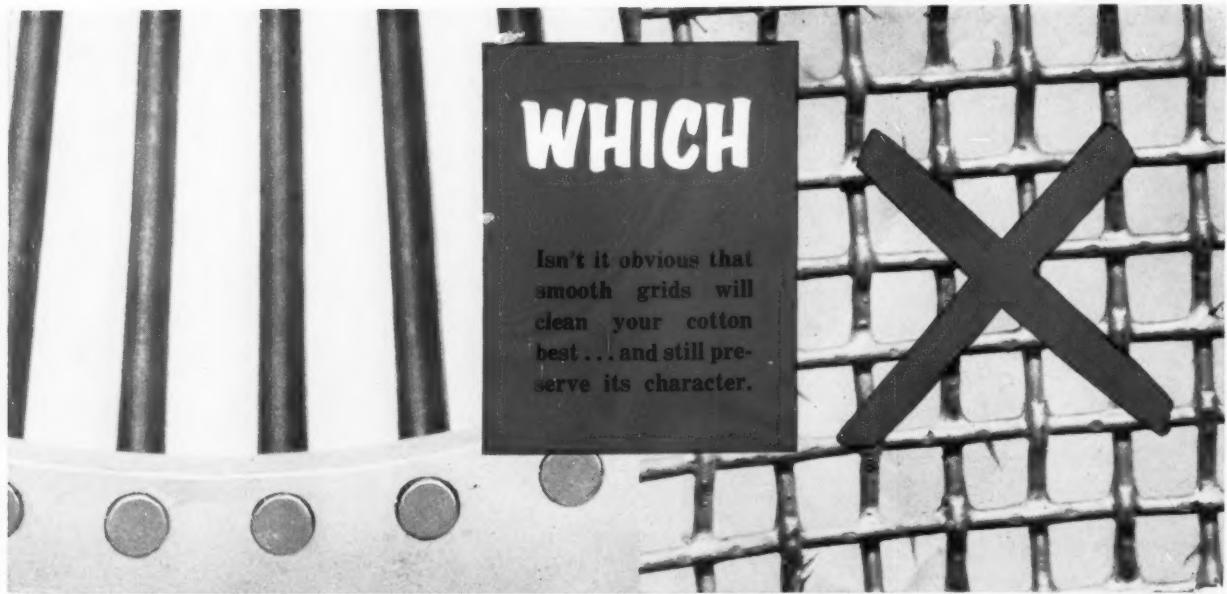
NOVEMBER 3, 1956

57th
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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ON OUR COVER:

The nation's Capitol stands serene and dignified, ignoring all of the tumult of election time, in the timely cover scene on this issue. This cover serves also as an early reminder to cottonseed crushers to make their plans for a trip to Washington next May. At that time, the Shoreham Hotel will be the site for the annual convention of National Cottonseed Products Association. This first Washington convention of NCPA will be a special event for cottonseed processors and their guests.

Photo Courtesy NCPA and Shoreham Hotel

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Nov. 3, 1956

No. 22

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginner's Association
Alabama Cotton Ginner's Association
Arizona Ginner's Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association
California Cotton Ginner's Association
The Carolinas Ginner's Association
Georgia Cotton Ginner's Association
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Tennessee Cotton Ginner's Association
Texas Cotton Ginner's Association

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

WALTER B. MOORE

Editor

MARCIAN N. STILES

Editorial Assistant

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
(EDITORIAL ONLY)

FRED BAILEY

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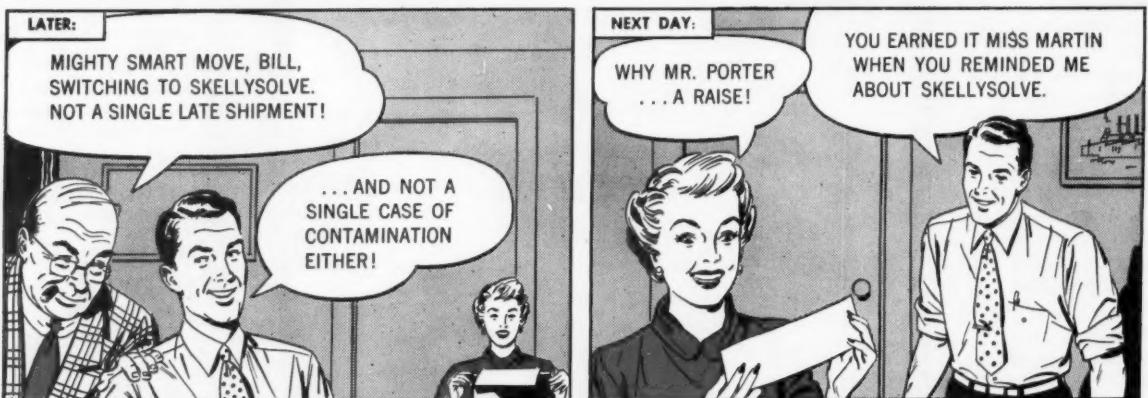
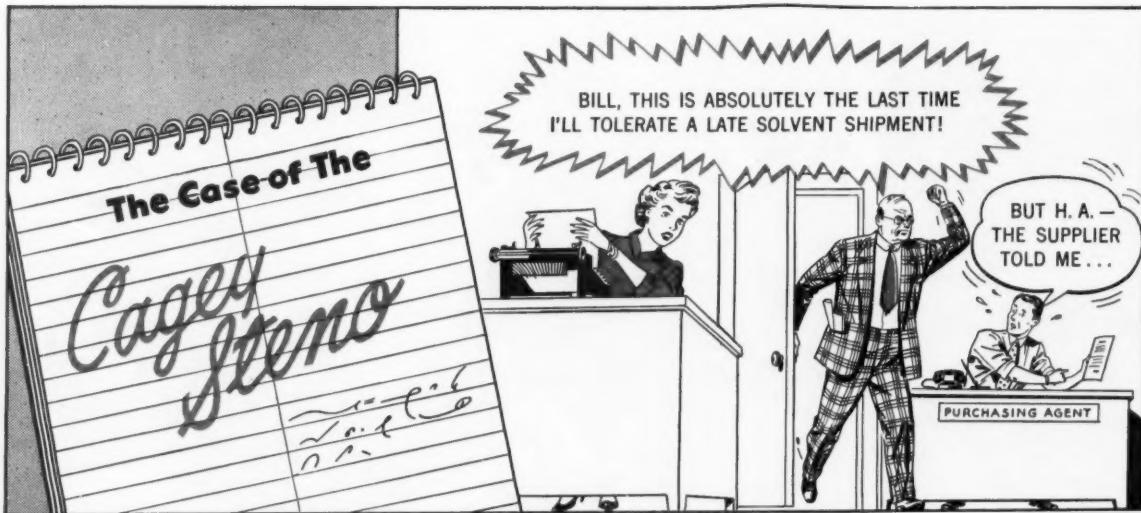
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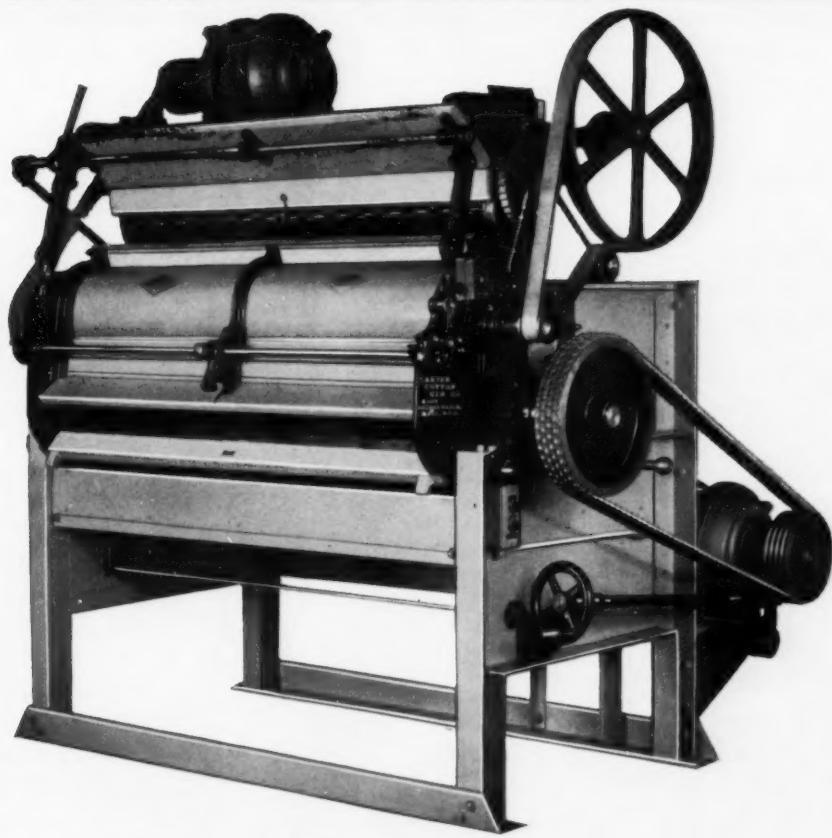
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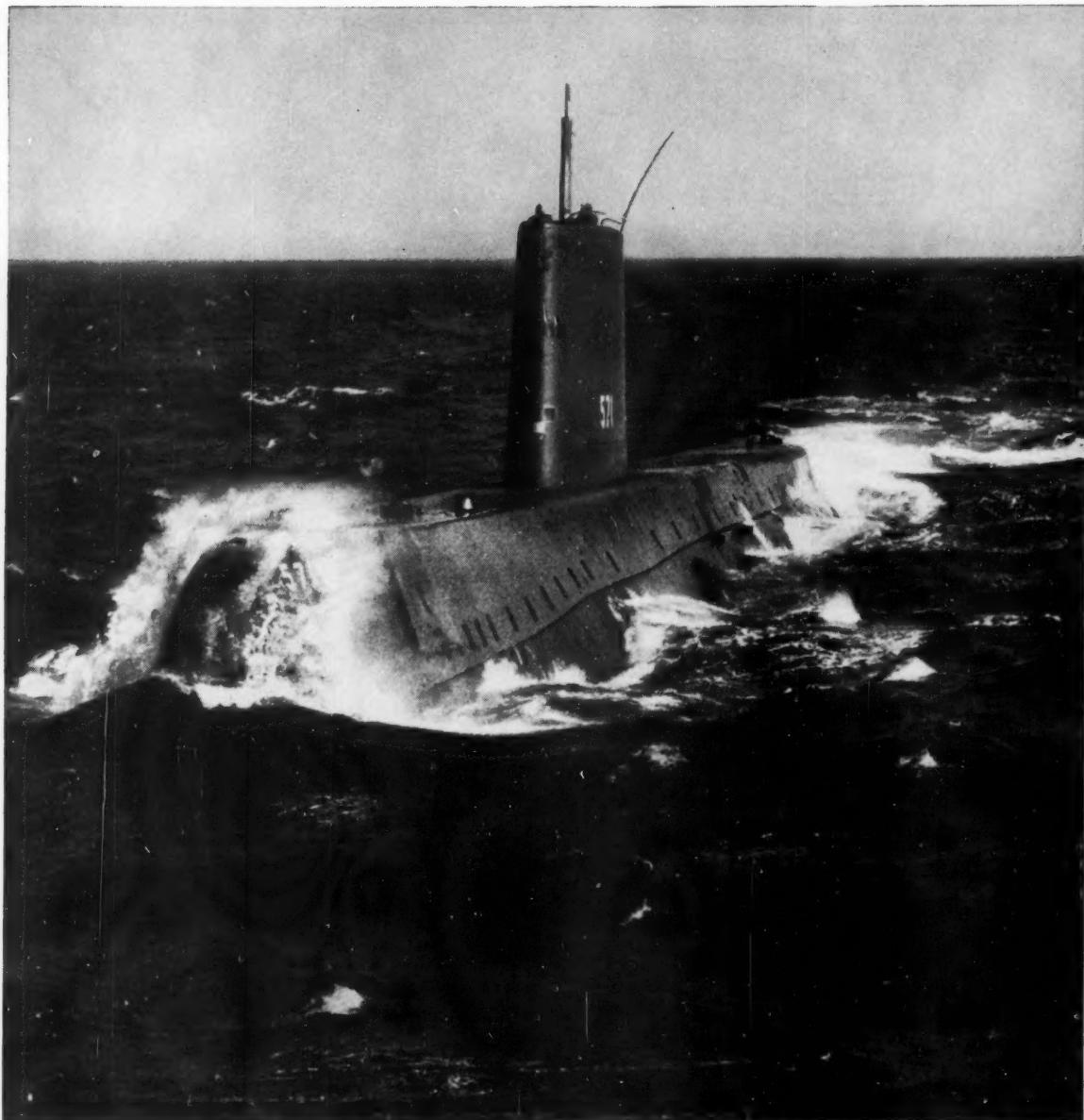
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Cotton Surplus May Vanish Under New Programs

HOPE offered that 10-million-bale dead weight hanging over market will be removed in two or three years as result of Public Law 480, new export program and the Soil Bank.

AS THE POET HAD IT, "Of all sad words of tongue and pen, the saddest are these: 'It might have been'."

It is frustrating to reflect that right now there would be no cotton surplus, had exports remained as large in recent years as they were prior to a short four years ago. As it is, there is currently hanging over the market a dead weight of almost 10 million bales in government cotton stocks, built up in the years 1951-55.

And yet, today, frustration is being dispelled by sunny hopes that those cumbersome surpluses can be melted down to the vanishing point, perhaps within two or three years.

Counted on to do the job are programs that were hardly a gleam in the eye of cotton leaders just five years ago—the Soil Bank, Public Law 480, and the new export program.

"The new export program will allow U.S. cotton to compete in price on the world market," comments Marion F. (Dusty) Rhodes, head of USDA's Cotton Division, "and that is something we haven't been able to do in these recent years."

As to P.L. 480, its special virtue is the provision allowing foreign nations to pay in their own currencies for our cotton. These funds, in addition, usually are expended, loaned, or given away outright in the purchasing country by our government—which also sees to it that U.S. exporters get their pay in dollars.

The Soil Bank next year should help reduce the amount of cotton going under loan, but its main effect won't be felt for at least another year.

USDA goal in 1957 is to attract into the Soil Bank about one in four cotton allotment acres, or quite a chunk of real estate. If half of the amount is actually deposited in the bank, official lamentations probably will give way in the end to self-congratulation.

• Big Deal Is Export Plan — The big deal for at least the next year or two will be the new export program featuring U.S. cotton at competitive world prices. Thanks largely to this arrangement, estimates of potential sales abroad in the current season range from 4.5 million to 5.7 million bales, or at the worst double the 2.2 million bales exported in 1955-56.

That is better than pretty good, even viewed in the context of what is de-

By JAY RICHTER and FRED BAILEY, JR.

Washington Bureau,
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

scribed as this country's "historical share of foreign markets." Only in two years of the past 20 have we exported as much as five million bales.

Now, what are the mechanics of this export program, designed to bring us out of the woods into the light? It began this year when the present Congress directed the USDA to make cotton available "... at prices not in excess of the level of prices at which cottons of comparable qualities are being offered for sale in substantial quantities by other exporting countries."

The program, Congress proceeded to direct via Section 203 of Public Law 540, shall be continued until "... such quantities of cotton shall be sold as will re-establish and maintain the fair historical share of the world market for United States cotton, such volume to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture."

Prices at which the government's CCC-held cotton shall be made available are to be, with certain minor exceptions, the lower of (1) 25 cents per pound for Middling 15/16 at average location, or (2) the rate being quoted on world markets.

All of this, practically speaking, gets us back to work in the world market after an expensive vacation. Our present production-supply program, meantime, breaks down like this:

13.1 million bales is the estimate of this year's crop.

14.5 million bales is estimated carryover.

0.1 million bales is estimated imports.

This would leave us with a total supply of 27.7 million bales (of which 9.9 million are now held by the government.) How much of it can we sell and how much of it will hang over our heads at the end of the next marketing year on Aug. 1, 1957?

Domestic use will be about the same as last year, or 9.2 million bales. Subtract that from total supply of 27.7 million—and you have 18.5 million left.

Now, subtract from this the minimum estimate of 4.5 million in exports—

and you get a carryover figure for next August of 14 million bales.

That's some reduction below last Aug. 1 carryover of 14.5 million. Grant that the people are right who say exports will be more than 5.5 million bales,—and you come up with a slash in carryover of about 1.5 million bales.

Any reduction, certainly, would be welcome, following the last five years of depressing build-up in stocks.

Now, what is the best guess on exports, and what can we really hope for by way of surplus reduction? Adding up the estimates of the authorities, then dividing by their number, adjusting for bias, and taking a close look at specific provisions in the law, we place the export figure at slightly more than five million bales . . . a cut in carryover of a million bales.

• What Is A "Fair Share"? — Real decision on size of shipments rests, by law, with the Secretary, who is under pressure from two sides—the industry, which understandably is after the larg-

LOADING cotton at a Southern port for export to Europe and mills.



est foreign market, and the State Department. Our U.S. foreign policy people have dragged their feet on the special cotton export program from the start, arguing that it would damage relations with our friends abroad who also sell cotton and whose pricing is determined by U.S. domination of the world market.

Before the export program was approved, the State Department and USDA went to the mat, then to the White House for the decision. While that decision favored the American cotton industry, State obtained guarantees that the program would end once the U.S. obtained a "fair share of our historical markets."

Five-million-bale exports having been achieved only twice in the last 20 years.

You might ask, does the Secretary then see the proper goal as being something less—say, 4.5 million bales? Probably not.

Benson, in a recent off-record discussion, referred to five million as a "fair share" of the world market. The Secretary and his aides also appeared to be impressed with arguments of the cotton industry that the export figure can be at least five million bales.

Many officials, indeed, do not buy the argument that the program, if carried on indefinitely, will rob our foreign friends of cotton markets. They point out that it will retard the trend toward synthetics, and that this, with growing demand, will mean a larger total world market.

Already, since the marketing year

Ginners and Allied Industry To Meet

Plans for the annual gathering of directors of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and representatives of allied industries have been announced by Edward H. Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president. The meeting will be held next Jan. 21-22 in McAllen, in Texas' Lower Rio Grande Valley. Headquarters will be at Casa de Palmas. This meeting always attracts a good attendance of leaders in the ginning industry and allied firms, and their wives, providing an opportunity for the transaction of important business and entertainment features.

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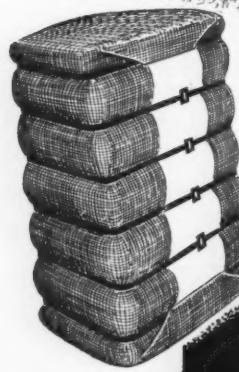
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began, upwards of four million bales of CCC cotton have been sold for export. But that figure in itself can be deceptively optimistic, unless this point is borne in mind: foreign importers, knowing the new U.S. program was on the way, allowed stocks to fall to the minimum—then replenished them fast once the program and lower prices were a reality.

• Still Have Headaches — Still and all, officials believe, the response to date points to success. Of course there are problems, and headaches.

For one thing, foreign mills now can buy cotton at lower prices than domestic mills, putting our exporters at a disadvantage in foreign markets. To remedy this difficulty, a cash equalization payment has been devised—in point of blunt fact, a subsidy to the U.S. textile exporter on his sales abroad.

The price advantage enjoyed by foreign mills selling fabrics on the American market is another problem plaguing the U.S. textile industry. A bill to reduce imports into this country of foreign textiles was defeated in the Senate during the last session of Congress.

Meantime, however, Japan has come up with a voluntary program to curb textile exports to the U.S., limiting them to the level of trade during 1955. Textile leaders of this country describe themselves as "cautiously optimistic" over the Japanese intentions.

The industry places great emphasis on "adequate implementation of import controls," says F. E. Grier, President of American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute.

Still another criticism of the new export program is that it puts small exporters at a disadvantage compared with "the big boys." Purchase of CCC cotton for sale at a later date involves considerable risk of loss, and fiber is often bought when demand is weak . . . held until demand and prices are relatively favorable.

Such operations involve large amounts of capital that a small exporter may not have, and risks that he cannot afford.

Whether the problem of small exporters can be solved remains to be seen. It is generally agreed, meantime, that the program helps more than hurts.

(Continued on Page 32)

In North Carolina

F. N. Bridgers, Oil Mill Leader, Dies

■ BOARD chairman of Farmers' Cotton Oil Co. was past president of state and national cottonseed crushers' associations.

Furman N. Bridgers, chairman of the board of Farmers' Cotton Oil Co. of Wilson, N. C., and past president of North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association and National Cottonseed Products Association, died Oct. 23. He was 78 years old.

Born at Varina, N. C., he was a graduate of Buoe's Creek Academy, now Campbell College.

In 1904 Bridgers joined Farmers' Cotton Oil Co. as its secretary and treasurer. He became president in 1926. In 1943, he became chairman of the company's board of directors, a post he held until his death. He was president of the Atlantic Building and Loan Association, and was a member of the board of directors of Branch Banking and Trust Co. He was a member of the Blue Lodge, AF and AM, past master and past high priest of the chapter, and past eminent commander of the Commandery. He also was a past potente of Sudan Temple A.A.O.N.M.S., member of the First Methodist Church of Wilson and one of its past stewards.

He was an honorary member of the Old Guard and National Cottonseed Products Association.

Bridgers is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Haywood Edmundson, of Wilson, and four sons, T. F. Bridgers, E. R. Bridgers and W. A. Bridgers all of Wilson and F. A. Bridgers of College Park, Md.

Benson Announces PL 480 Agreement With Spain

Secretary of Agriculture Benson has announced the signing of an agreement between the U.S. and Spain which provides for financing the sale of \$49.6 million worth (including certain ocean transportation costs) of agricultural commodities for Spanish currency. The agreement was negotiated under Title I of Public Law 480. It brings the total value of PL480 commodities for Spain to date to \$176.8 million.

Approximately 59,000 metric tons of cottonseed oil or soybean oil are to be sold to Spain at an export market value of \$22.2 million. Fourteen thousand metric tons of inedible tallow are included in the program, valued at \$2.8 million on the export market. Also sold to Spain will be 1,250 metric tons of linseed oil, valued at \$5.8 million, export-wise.

■ J. RUSSELL REED has been named director of food research for Flour Mills of America. A Texas Tech graduate, he held a Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association fellowship while there, later was superintendent of Gonzales Substation of Texas Experiment Station and has been with Universal Mills for three years.

• Pink Bollworm Area May Vote Control

PINK BOLLWORM infestations in parts of West Texas, New Mexico and the Juarez Valley of Mexico may result in a mandatory control program soon. Cotton growers will be asked to vote on such a program, which has been proposed by USDA, the Mexican Department of Agriculture, and New Mexico, Texas and Arizona's state departments of agriculture.

"The worst place in the Cotton Belt" was the description of this area from the standpoint of pink bollworm infestation at a recent conference at Ysleta. Some growers reported up to 100 percent infestation, while others said cotton fiber

had been downgraded \$50 a bale because of pink bollworm damage.

Infestation this season was limited to a few hundred acres, but John Durkin, New Mexico Extension entomologist, said the pest is spreading. Doña Ana County has had an especially heavy infestation.

USDA Researcher Dies

Dr. Thomas H. Kearney, USDA cotton research worker who retired several years ago, died Oct. 20 in a San Francisco hospital at the age of 82.

■ H. B. McCOY, Memphis, was one of the cottonseed crushing industry representatives who attended the recent meeting of the Association of American Feed Control Officials in Washington.

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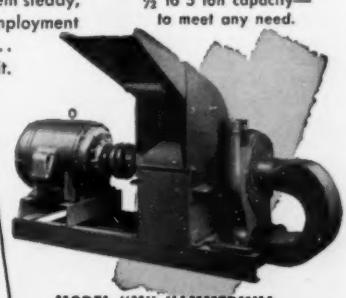


With grain becoming increasingly more important in the agricultural economy of the South, forward-looking cotton ginners have already adapted their operations to include Kelly Duplex grain handling and processing equipment. They've found that this equipment, designed and built for top efficiency, low maintenance and long life, is able to give them steady, year 'round business and employment... greatly increased volume... and, above all, a GOOD profit. It can do the same for you!

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- Grain Blower
- Complete Line Catalog

The Changing World Of Fats, Oils

PEOPLE today eat no more fats than they did 25 years ago. But they consume very different kinds of fats.

The two most spectacular changes in the consumption pattern of food fats have been the decline of butter and lard and the rise of margarine and shortening.

• **Butter vs Margarine** — The shift from butter to margarine has been revolutionary. Twenty-five years ago, consumers used 10 pounds of butter for every pound of margarine; today the quantity of margarine consumed is almost equal to that of butter.

Prior to World War II, the shift was slight and slow. Thus, during the 10-year period 1932 to 1942, consumption of butter declined by two and one-half pounds per person while consumption of margarine increased by barely more than one pound.

The big change came with the war. From 1942 to 1943, butter consumption declined by four pounds per person. This was caused primarily by a shortage of butter. During the years that followed, many families learned to do with less butter and to substitute margarine for it.

Since the war, consumption of butter has declined further while margarine consumption has increased. The higher price of butter, wider availability of colored margarine and better product quality have been important factors contributing to the shift.

In the years ahead, butter consumption will undoubtedly decline further while margarine consumption will increase. As the younger generations form new households, the preference for butter is likely to become less evident. One estimate is that by 1975 butter consumption will be down to four pounds per capita and margarine up around 13 pounds.

• **Consumer Attitudes** — Among the most important factors controlling consumption of two competing products such as butter and margarine are consumers' beliefs and attitudes toward the products. Despite the price advantage, margarine still faces the widespread impression by many consumers that butter has greater food value, tastes better or is otherwise a superior product.

• **Lard vs Shortening** — The two major cooking fats, lard and shortening, also have undergone basic shifts. For decades, lard was the traditional fat for cooking, frying and baking. Then, when supplies of lard became short during the drough years of the mid-Thirties and hog population was sharply curtailed, vegetable shortenings were called on to fill the gap.

In the ensuing years, shortening consumed has advanced greatly in relation to lard. (One regional exception to this national trend is the South where lard has not yet been seriously challenged as the king of fats.)

Several factors have been important in bringing about this broad shift from lard to shortening.

• **Product Quality a Factor** — One was the shortening's overall texture appeal and freedom from objectionable taste. Home-makers are said to prefer shortening for deep-fat or pan frying because the food "doesn't get soggy or greasy"; cookies turn out "crisp" and cakes and biscuits "light and fluffy". Massive advertising has endeavored to implant these claims in the consumers' minds. Without doubt, many housewives have come to think of lard as old-fashioned, a greasy product with a strong odor and flavor.

Packaging also has been an important factor. Vegetable

shortenings typically are sold in sealed metal cans permitting the consumer to store the product conveniently and without affecting its quality. In contrast, lard usually is packed in lightweight cardboard containers.

• **Packers' Answer** — Packers have worked hard to reverse the trend from lard to shortening by improving methods of preparing and merchandising lard. As a part of this effort, research people have discovered a process to react lard with a catalyst. In this process, the molecules of lard are modified, or rearranged, and the lard takes on properties that produce a fat in many respects comparable or superior to vegetable shortenings. Also by the addition of antioxidants, the shelflife of lard can now be greatly extended and quality maintained without refrigeration.

• **Growth of Edible Oils** — Consumption of "other edible oils" also has trended up sharply over the past several years. Included in this category are salad and cooking oils; also oils used in mayonnaise, in salad dressing, and in potato chip pro-

U.S. CIVILIAN FATS AND OILS CONSUMPTION

	Shortening	Lard	Butter	Margarine	Other*	Total
(Pounds per capita)						
1931-34 Avg.	8.3	13.6	18.1	1.8	5.1	46.9
1939-41 Avg.	9.8	13.4	16.6	2.5	7.5	49.8
1947	9.3	12.4	11.1	4.9	6.8	44.5
1948	9.6	12.6	9.9	6.0	7.0	45.1
1949	9.6	11.7	10.4	5.7	7.8	45.2
1950	10.9	12.4	10.6	6.0	8.5	48.4
1951	8.9	12.1	9.4	6.5	7.6	44.5
1952	10.0	11.7	8.5	7.8	8.6	46.6
1953	10.1	11.2	8.4	7.9	8.9	46.5
1954	11.6	10.1	8.7	8.4	9.3	48.1
1955	11.3	10.0	8.9	8.0	10.0	48.2

*Mainly salad and cooking oils.

duction which has become an increasingly important component in this group.

• **New Products** — New products are constantly being put on the market. In recent years, the shortening blends containing vegetable oils and meatfats (lard and edible tallow) of varying proportions have grown rapidly. As late as 1949, shortenings were almost exclusively all-vegetable shortenings. In 1955, in contrast, meatfats made up about 25 percent of all shortenings leaving the balance of 75 percent to vegetable oils.

Today, some shortening blends contain meatfats almost exclusively. (The relatively low price of lard in recent months has contributed to this shift.) In the same way, many margarines today contain a high percentage of meatfats.

Latest innovations are liquid shortenings and margarines blended with butter thus competing with butter's flavor and texture even more keenly.

• **Other Changes** — Other changes are taking place, motivated by the trend in foods to convenience: The purchase of foods from the baker or supermarket that not long ago were baked in the home; an ever-increasing use of pre-mixes with the

By ERWIN T. HADORN
Fats and Oils Analyst, Armour & Co.

shortening already added; the rising popularity of frozen foods and foods fried in deep fat (such as chicken, shrimp, french fried potatoes, fish sticks), and frozen prepared meals.

One upshot of this has been that more and more fats and oils are being consumed by commercial users and less and less by homemakers. Statistics reflect this development: Shortening sales in consumer-size packages in 1955 were 15 percent above the 1947-49 average; sales in commercial-size containers were up 33 percent.

• **Competition Great** — The growth of the domestic fats and oils industry as a whole is largely confined to the population increase. This makes competition keen. In order for a product to show sales growth in excess of population gain, it must be aggressively promoted and merchandised—and such growth will necessarily be at the expense of some competitor's product.

\$5 Million Land Sale

Inter Investment Co. has announced the purchase of 9,200 acres of irrigated land in Texas' Lower Valley for about \$5 million. Melado Land and Cattle Co. is the former owner.



New Texas Gin Specialist

JOE R. JONES is the new Texas Extension cotton ginning specialist. He succeeds Howard Zuch, who resigned this fall to do graduate work at Texas A. & M. College.

Jones was born Dec. 30, 1926, on a farm in Lee County, Ala., where he was active in 4-H Club and Future Farmer programs. After graduating from high school at Opelika, Ala., he received his B.S. in agricultural engineering from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army Artillery Reserve, when he completed ROTC in college. Jones taught veteran vocational agriculture for six months after graduation, then was called into service and served in the Korean campaign for 12 months.

Before his present appointment, he was associated with Potash Rock Co. of America, Standard Oil Co. and the Southern Harvester Co. He, his wife and daughter live at College Station.

Murray Names N. W. Curbow Atlanta Sales Manager

The appointment of N. W. Curbow as sales manager of the Atlanta plant of The Murray Co. of Texas, Inc., has been announced by L. A. Skinner, Atlanta, vice-president. He succeeds C. A. Pope who retired recently.

Curbow has been with the company for 23 years, serving as shipping clerk and assistant sales manager before his new appointment.

■ DR. LEWIS NOBLES, University of Mississippi, has received a \$4,800 grant from the Public Health Service for continued research on the toxicity and other qualities of tung oil.

FFA Awards Given in Georgia Contest

Awards for the eighth Georgia FFA one-acre cotton contest were given in Macon, Ga., Oct. 20. G. C. Davis, president of Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association which sponsors the event, awarded a check for \$85 to each of the winners. This covered expenses of attending the national convention of FFA in Kansas City, Mo.

Winners of this year's contest with their respective yields in pounds of seed cotton per acre are: Billy Free, state champion, Meigs, 3,200 pounds; Dewey Couch, Rockmart, 2,714 pounds; Willian Horne, Mt. Vernon-Ailey, 2,074 pounds; and John Sword, Nancy Hart Memorial, 2,148 pounds.

An advertisement for Hindoo cotton bagging. The background is a dark, textured surface of cotton fibers. In the upper right, a white circular graphic contains the text: "Here's QUALITY at its BEST", "HINDOO", "2 lb. - 21 lb. tare", and "The Best Buy in Bagging". In the bottom right corner of the ad, the text "LUDLOW MANUFACTURING & SALES COMPANY" is printed, along with a list of locations: Atlanta, Ga. • Stockton, Calif. • Los Angeles, 58, Calif. • Memphis, Tenn. • Galveston, Texas • Gulfport, Miss. • Needham Heights, Mass.

C. W. Cage, Arkansas Gin Owner and Planter, Dies

C. W. Cage, Turrell, Ark., cotton planter and owner of Cage Gin Co., died Oct. 22 in Memphis at the age of 71. A native of Mississippi, he had cotton and sugar plantations in Louisiana before moving to Arkansas 33 years ago.

He was active in civic affairs and philanthropic projects and was an ardent sportsman.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Sadie Vignes Cage; two sons, C. W. Cage, Jr., of Houston, and John V. Cage of Turrell; his daughter, Mrs. G. C. Sweatt of Memphis; his brother, Nolan S. Cage, and his sister, Mrs. Florida Ford, both of Woodville, and one grandchild, Lisa Sweatt.

Sales Training Program To Be Given by Council

The National Cotton Council's new sales training program will be unveiled in January at the annual meeting of the National Dry Goods Association in New York. More than 500 sales training and personnel directors of leading stores throughout the U.S. will witness the demonstration.

A new training film on how to sell cotton merchandise will be shown, and a new booklet on "modern cottons" will be distributed.

The booklet will explain the specific advantages of minimum care, wrinkle resistant, embossed, polished, durably crisp and winter cottons.

Pima S-1 Is Superior To Egyptian Karnak

Comparisons of fiber and spinning tests of Egyptian Karnak cotton with test results of American Egyptian cotton, Pima S-1 variety, show the Pima S-1 cotton to be superior to Karnak in the most important fiber and yarn properties, USDA says. Although the classification of the two cottons under the Official Standards showed only slight grade and staple length differences on the average, the Pima S-1 cotton proved to be two grades higher than Karnak, based on equivalent grades for specified non-lint content. The aggregate processing waste was 25.3 percent for Pima S-1, and 34.1 percent for Karnak. Pima S-1 fiber was considerably more uniform, slightly higher in maturity and substantially stronger than Karnak. Pima S-1 yarns nepped less readily and were significantly stronger and better in appearance than yarns made from Karnak.

• Meeting Scheduled On Seed Control

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Association of Seed Control Officials of the Southern states, will be held at the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Nov. 5-7. L. C. Jacobs, State Department of Agriculture, is president of the Association.

Discussions on research, agronomy and various other phases of concern to the seed industry, will be on the three-day program. Speakers will include W. F. Moss, assistant commissioner of agriculture; E. C. McReynolds, Tennessee Extension associate director; Dr. Louis Wise, regional research laboratory, Mississippi State College; Dr. Webster Pendergrass, Tennessee Extension agronomist; Dr. Duane Isely, head of seed research, Iowa State College; Dr. Willard Fifield, provost of agriculture, University of Florida; Dr. Clay Lyle, dean and director, Mississippi State College; Dr. M. B. Sturgis, head of agronomy, Oklahoma; H. L. Weir, seed laboratory head, Arkansas; Ed Granstaff, secretary, Oklahoma Seed Improvement Association; W. A. Davidson, seed division USDA; William D. Bishop, associate Extension agronomist, Tennessee, and Lewis Dickson, associate Extension agronomist, Tennessee.

Japanese Study Oil Mills

Japanese oil mill representatives visited Lubbock Oct. 22-24 on a trip across the U.S. studying American oilseed processing. They are spending about six weeks in this country.

■ AMOS BASS and I. G. WASHINGTON are the new owners of the J. H. Lewis Gin, Achille, Okla. The name of the gin has been changed to Achille Independent Gin. LEWIS CONDITT is manager.

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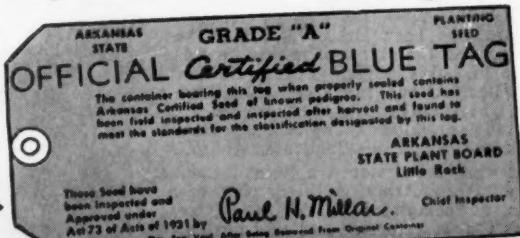


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At Lubbock Conference

Short Staple Cotton Plan Developed

■ RESEARCH and industry leaders meet under sponsorship of Plains Cotton Growers, Inc.

LUBBOCK, Nov. 2

Plans to strengthen the position of cotton from the High Plains of Texas were developed yesterday and today at the Short Staple Cotton Research Conference sponsored by the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. The working conference was held at Hotel Lubbock.

Research and industry leaders from Texas and other states participated in the discussions of cotton problems ranging from genetics and breeding to the final utilization of lint and cottonseed and their products.

Following the invocation and welcoming address, the group heard the meeting's theme outlined by W. O. Fortenberry, president of Plains Cotton Growers.

Dr. T. R. Richmond, Texas Experiment Station, was the discussion leader on genetics and breeding; and Dr. Tom Kerr, USDA, Beltsville, Md., was leader on the subject of plant growth, diseases and insects.

Other subjects discussed on Thursday's program, and the leaders, included:

Production—Don L. Jones, Lubbock, Texas Substation, leader.

Harvesting and ginning—Rex Colwick, USDA-Mississippi State College, leader.

Warehousing and compressing—Tom Brown, Lubbock, president, Plains Compress and Warehouse Association, leader.

Marketing—Dr. Earl Berkley, Houston, representing American Cotton Shippers' Association, leader.

Utilization and market research—

George S. Buck, Washington, National Cotton Council, leader.

Dr. R. D. Lewis, director, Texas Experiment Station, was the guest speaker at a dinner meeting Friday night.

Friday's final session opened with an economic discussion led by Dr. Ralph Rogers of Texas A&M. College.

C. B. Spencer, Dallas, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, led the discussion on cottonseed and its products; and Otis Holley, vocational agriculture, Wolfforth, Texas, led the educational discussion.

Committee reports and recommendations were made at the conclusion of the meeting Friday afternoon.

USDA Lists Allotments For 1957 Long Staple

USDA has announced the states and their respective counties which come under the acreage allotment for the 1957 crop of extra long staple cotton. Total allotments by states, and eligible counties:

Arizona (36,657 acres) — Cochise, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yuma.

California (616 acres) — Imperial and Riverside.

Florida (1,301 acres) — Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lake, Madison, Marion, Orange, Putnam, Seminole, Sumter, Suwanee, Union, and Volusia.

Georgia (135) — Berrien and Cook. New Mexico (17,522) — Dona Ana, Eddy, Luna, Otero, and Sierra.

Texas (29,983) — Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, and Ward.

Puerto Rico (3,143) — North Area and South Area.

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Briggs Weaver Machinery Co., 5000 Hines Blvd., Dallas
Panhandle Steel Building Co.
1001 N.E. 5th Avenue, Amarillo
Wallace Sales & Engineering Co.
P. O. Box 899, Wichita Falls

UTAH

Western Steel Co., 613 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City

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The Haskins Co., East 3613 Main, Spokane

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The Abel Co., P. O. Box 182, Waukesha

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY



■ WILBUR M. HURST, Washington, USDA Mechanical Preparation and Conditioning Section, is reported recovering satisfactorily from a recent heart attack.



This modern grain and feed storage system at Abilene, Texas was planned and built by the Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co. J. D. Hamilton Grain Storage is the owner. Its Butler steel tanks can hold 175,582 bushels.



How your nearby Butler contractor can cut your storage costs with Butler steel tanks

Meet Darrell Manley of Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co., Dallas, Texas. He's typical of Butler contractors all over the country that are *local* experts in building Butler steel tank storage facilities.

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Butler bolted steel tanks are also widely used for bulk storage of feed and ingredients. Capacities range from 1,297 to 60,763 bushels.

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In Mississippi Cotton's Still King



J. W. PRUETT, Sunflower County, has made four bales per acre by applying practices recommended by the College.

CONTINUOUS RESEARCH helps cotton producers increase their production efficiency. Here, J. B. Dick records results in a variety test at Delta Branch Experiment Station.



FINDING CROPS to supplement cotton and utilize non-cotton land are among goals of the Experiment Station, with results passed on to farmers by the Extension Service.



By
Ben F. Hilbun

President,
Mississippi State College

Land-grant college will continue to stress cotton in the future, working with industry in the program through which so much progress has been made in improvement of production practices.

THE SUCCESSFUL cotton improvement program in Mississippi stems largely from the close cooperation between Mississippi State College and all cotton interests in the state. It is a broad program, affecting everything from planting seed to the marketing of finished cotton products.

This land-grant institution will continue to emphasize cotton in its research, extension, resident teaching and other related programs. For cotton is still "King" in Mississippi, accounting for 62 percent of the total cash receipts from farm marketings in 1955.

We value highly the relationship of mutual helpfulness which has long existed between Mississippi State College and cottonseed crushers, ginnerys, cotton producers, cotton breeders, the cotton trade, farm organizations and others in related activities. This has helped us to render the kind of service most needed by our people as a whole. It has furnished interest and incentive that would otherwise have been lacking in the overall cotton improvement effort. We deeply appreciate this fine spirit which has translated itself into achievements that are a credit to us all.

While we believe in the future of cotton in Mississippi and the Midsouth, we are keenly aware of the problems that it faces. The resources of this institution are being directed toward helping to solve these perplexing problems.

Part of our effort to help cotton producers and others make necessary adjustments is a unified approach to the problem by research and Extension. It is hoped that we can present a "packaged" program that will more closely relate all of the many factors of production, marketing and utilization.

We have, for some time, been helping cotton producers to develop more diversified systems of farming. While keeping cotton as their main crop on their best land, producers are shown ways to secure additional income from land taken out of cotton. An important feature of this is livestock, fed mostly home-grown roughages and grains, as well as cottonseed feed products. Other sources of income in different areas include rice, soybeans, small grains and truck crops.

Realizing further that farming cannot furnish a favorable standard of

(Continued on Page 26)

This is one of a series of articles on how land-grant colleges serve cotton, written exclusively for The Press by college leaders. Others will appear in future issues.

MISSISSIPPI CERTIFIED SEED—



CERTIFIED COTTON VARIETIES AVAILABLE . . .

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DIXIE KING
COKER 100 WILT
COKER 124
DELFOS 9169
DELTAPINE 15
DELTAPINE STAPLE
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SEED are **first year** from Breeder's Registered Seed and are grown by experienced seed producers, on one-variety farms; ginned on one-variety gins; field inspected and approved by competent agronomists. Only bonded, inspected and approved processing plants are used to process Mississippi Blue Tag Certified Cotton Seed. Write for list of growers.



MISSISSIPPI SEED IMPROVEMENT
ASSOCIATION (A.A.L.)

STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

To Keep Down Costs

Ginners Have Big Stake in Pink Bollworm Battle

■ R. W. WHITE, USDA plant pest supervisor, tells how close watch at gin can help detect insects and prevent or reduce losses.

PINK BOLLWORMS are a pest no one wants. Certainly, no ginner wants either that hazard to cotton production or the burdensome regulations that fall on ginners when a pink bollworm quarantine is necessary.

Ginners owe it to themselves to keep the pinks out of their territory, if possible. If not, they need to keep the infestation to a minimum.

Ginners hold the key to much of the effort to check the pink bollworm. Industry leaders agreed on this during the discussions at the recent meeting of the Beltwide Pink Bollworm Committee. And, they praised ginners, as a group, for keeping themselves well informed on the pink bollworm problem—in spite of the fact that the quarantine has been very burdensome on ginners; or, perhaps in some cases, because it has been such a burden.

This praise for ginners—and emphasis on their key position in lightly- or newly-infested areas—was voiced by R. W. White, San Antonio, USDA Plant Pest Control Branch area supervisor, in a recent interview.

• **What Ginners Can Do**—White pointed out that Texas has had the pink bollworm for nearly 40 years. The entire state has been under quarantine for four years. Most Texans in the cotton business long ago recovered from the near-hysteria that sometimes greets the appearance of a plant disease or dreaded insect pest—which the pink bollworm certainly is. Infested areas have learned to produce cotton in spite of the pink bollworm.

In contrast, two extremes in viewpoint have been found in some localities where the pink bollworm has spread recently. Where the infestation is very light, many farmers have never seen the pest. Some even question its presence. Other farmers are extremely alarmed and fear abandonment of cotton growing and ruin of the industry.

"Ginners can do much to correct both of these extreme attitudes," White commented. "Their help is most important, because farmers usually will listen to ginners and heed their advice on anything concerning the production and processing of cotton."

White asked The Press to emphasize his feeling that it is a very grave mistake for anyone to be complacent or indifferent toward the pink bollworm. Its capabilities of actually destroying a large part of the crop and of lowering the grade of any remaining cotton have been demonstrated time and time again—in South and Central Texas, as well as in foreign countries.

"Anyone in doubt," added the USDA leader, "can get the facts easily by checking with farmers or ginners in South Texas, in the Presidio and El Paso Valley of West Texas, and with

owners of irrigated farms in the Brazos Bottoms.

"At the same time," he continued, "it is a serious mistake to adopt the attitude that nothing can be done about this pest of cotton."

• **Keep on Guard**—White feels that the ginner should be in the lead in the fight against pink bollworms in new sections because of the opportunity for detecting the pest at the gin—often before the gin's customer is aware that he has any pinks in his fields.

"Ginners in the quarantined areas learned long ago to keep an eye on the trash discharged from certain cleaners," he said. "This enabled them to spot the number of pink bollworms in a customer's cotton; and, in this way, to keep abreast of the degree of infestation.

"Ginners also have learned that they can spot pink bollworms quickly by watching many of the lint cleaners which are coming into use. On some of these lint cleaners, the pink bollworms are thrown out of the lint and stick to the glass plate."

White recommends that glass plates be watched carefully and cleaned off periodically. This will give a good idea of the degree of infestation and often will help to locate the exact place where the pests are present.

"Ginners in non-quarantined areas," he said, "should observe these cleaners very carefully to discover any light infestations that might have entered their territory."

• **It's Good Business**—The tough competition in the ginning industry is caus-

ing gin operators to appraise realistically all factors affecting their business. To eradicate the pink bollworm would be possible. But it would be an immensely expensive operation, and would require drastic economic readjustments for ginners as well as farmers.

Any ginner would agree that the alternative of reducing pink bollworm damage as much as possible and staying in the ginning business is a far better choice.

Research and control agencies, the Extension Services and State Departments of Agriculture, have publications that spell out the way to keep on growing cotton with a minimum of damage from the pink bollworm in infested areas.

Cultural methods, all of these authorities agree, are the cheapest, effective way to control this insect. The big problem is getting these methods used completely enough in infested areas.

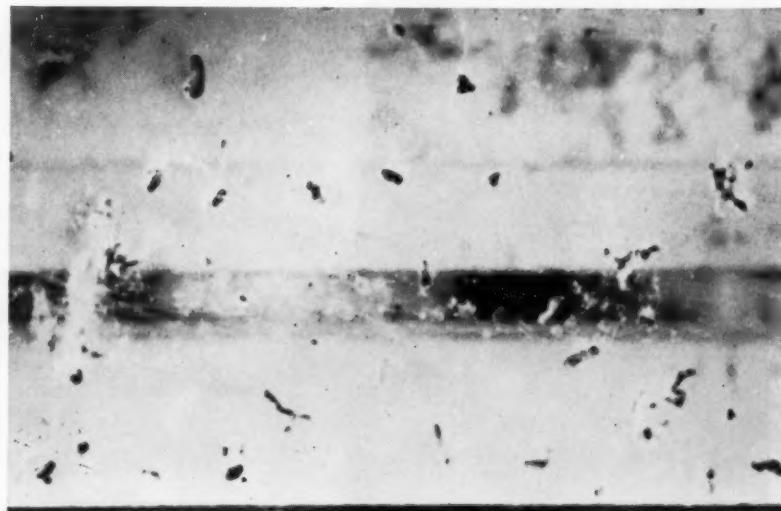
You can just about boil the whole story down into a few words, said White: "Grow cotton in the shortest possible time. Harvest it cleanly. Thoroughly destroy all residue where the pink bollworm could overwinter."

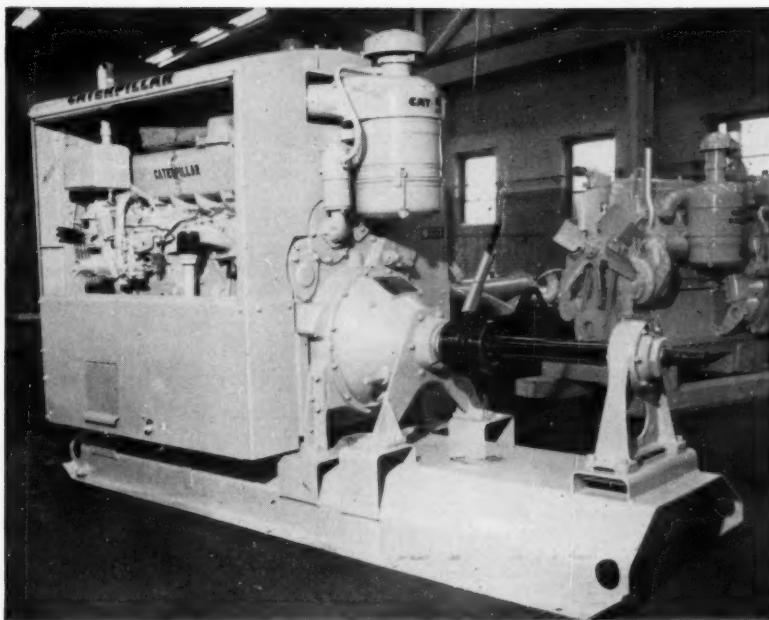
The publications which any ginner or farmer can get for the asking contain other helpful details. Ginners will be doing themselves and their communities a great service by promoting the following of these practices—by doing everything possible to cause all of the farmers in their gin territory to follow the plan that has proved, time and time again, that it is practical to keep the pink bollworm population below the point of economic damage to cotton.

There's very little additional expense involved in these cultural practices. In fact, in most areas the destruction of stalks will eliminate most of the damage caused by the boll weevil, thereby curtailing the bill for poisoning and helping to make an important reduction in production costs.

■ **HARRY P. SNYDER**, who has been with the Associated Press for nearly 20 years, has accepted a position on the public relations staff of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, with headquarters in Washington.

LARVAE of the pink bollworm are shown on a lint cleaner glass in this photograph. Careful watch by ginners at this point is a big help in fighting the pinks.





Caterpillar Develops New Bases

A NEW TYPE of "wrap-around" base and fuel tank combination has been developed for use with Caterpillar diesel power units and electric sets, according to Caterpillar Tractor Co. The new bases are for use with all Cat engines and electric sets from the D311 through the D342. Models presently in production include extended and short base versions for Cat D337 (Series F) and Cat D326 (Series F) engines, a short base model for the Cat D318 engine and electric set bases for Cat D311 and D315 diesel electric sets. Other models are planned. The new bases will replace the steel channel models formerly used. Primary advantage of the new bases is the ability to withstand the stresses and strains of skidding and dragging. An additional advantage of the new bases is the added fuel capacity made available by their design. All models of the new bases will have more capacity than was possible with the older tanks. Weight of the fuel tanks included in the new bases will be about the same as that of the channel-type bases alone.

Retired Louisiana Crusher, Walton Burgess, Dies

Walton Burgess, Shreveport, La., who was a member of the cottonseed crushing industry and secretary of the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association for many years until his retirement, died in Shreveport on Oct. 30. Friends throughout the industry will extend sympathy to members of his family.

After having been active in the cottonseed crushing industry for over 25 years, Burgess became secretary of the Louisiana Association in 1928 and served in this position for 20 years. He retired in 1948 at the age of 82.

Date Set for National 4-H Achievement Day

Secretary of Agriculture Benson has proclaimed Nov. 10 as National 4-H Achievement Day. This day is set aside to recognize all members who have won top honors in their clubs, their counties, their state and on a national basis. It will also be a time of recognition for volunteer leaders who contribute in producing successful 4-H Club records.

■ **TOM C. CAMPBELL**, formerly of Atlanta, is plant production engineer for Central Soya Co. at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ammonia Fertilizer Men Will Hold Meeting

The sixth annual convention of the Agricultural Ammonia Institute will be held in Atlanta, Ga., on Nov. 7-9. How anhydrous ammonia is helping meet the nation's need for agricultural nitrogen will be reviewed.

Those participating on the program are: Dr. D. R. Dodd, Ohio State, agronomy department; W. R. Thompson, Mississippi Extension Service; G. A. Rogler, Great Plains Experiment Station, Mandan, N. D.; Dr. C. C. Murray, dean of the college of agriculture, University of Georgia; J. R. Adams, ARS, USDA; Dr. Kenneth McFarland, General Motors Corp.; Dr. Byron T. Shaw, ARS, USDA; and Max Fetty, Delta Tank Manufacturing Co., Baton Rouge, La.

More Concentrate Feeding Forecast by Committee

Heavier feeding of protein concentrates, chiefly soybean meal, is forecast by the American Feed Manufacturers' Association college feed survey committee.

The committee anticipates a total supply of 152 million tons of feedstuffs during the next 12 months and a total need of 123 million tons. Oilseed meal supplies are forecast at 10,675,000 tons, compared with 9,257,000 fed during 1955-56.

Cotton Ginned to Oct. 18

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1956 prior to Oct. 18, 1956, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1955 and 1954 are listed below as reported by the Census Bureau.

State	Ginning (Running bales—linters not included)		
	1956	1955	1954
United States	**8,179,054	**7,168,157	**7,819,807
Alabama	596,748	808,405	678,978
Arizona	212,451	129,409	216,995
Arkansas	999,194	801,349	849,736
California	198,852	121,585	249,537
Florida	8,808	14,515	15,715
Georgia	478,467	551,604	562,209
Illinois	1,102	396	1,070
Kentucky	4,981	2,935	4,783
Louisiana	476,767	381,616	441,883
Mississippi	1,260,318	1,209,266	1,141,015
Missouri	344,025	195,038	277,124
New Mexico	119,088	50,496	94,475
North Carolina	203,251	183,945	284,231
Oklahoma	138,617	126,396	135,738
South Carolina	356,095	436,593	439,867
Tennessee	399,321	243,148	358,799
Texas	2,346,362	1,907,592	2,061,567
Virginia	4,607	3,869	6,085

*The 1956 figures include estimates made for cotton gins for which reports were not obtained in time for use in the preparation of this report. Figures on cotton ginnings prior to Oct. 18 were collected by mail and reports were not received for all cotton gins at which cotton had been ginned.

**Includes 404,845 bales of the crop of 1956 ginned prior to Aug. 1 counted in the supply for the season of 1955-56, compared with 313,958 and 388,229 bales of the crops of 1955 and 1954.

The statistics in this report include 4,797 bales of American-Egyptian for 1956, 3,122 for 1955, and 4,423 for 1954.

The statistics for 1956 are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the gins being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Oct. 1 is 5,535,698 bales.

Western Cotton Production Meeting Dates Changed

Dates for the Western Cotton Production Conference have been changed to March 4-5. The meeting, originally scheduled for March 5-6, will be held at Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, Ariz. Sponsors are the Southwest Five-States Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council. (This is a separate meeting from the Beltwide Cotton Production Conference, which will be held, as scheduled, Dec. 13-14, at Birmingham.)



from our Washington Bureau *

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• Little Farm Program Change — You can look for little change in farm programs, including those for cotton, whichever party wins the White House. Election results in Congress will be very close. Each party will still have enough votes to offset much of the other's strength.

This political counter-balance in Congress will tend to prevent radical changes in agricultural programs.

Benson probably will continue as USDA Secretary, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, if Ike wins. The Secretary has campaigned for the GOP ticket with dedicated fervor. The Benson enthusiasm for the hustings has pleased the President as well as GOP party sachems.

• Democratic Secretary? — Should Adlai Stevenson win, the question of an Agriculture Secretary will be wide open. Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota probably would have more say-so than any man as to the identity of the new Secretary. Humphrey has led the opposition to GOP farm policies on Capitol Hill, and also stands in strong with Stevenson.

Humphrey is more high-supported than most of his colleagues in the Democratic Party and a strong advocate for props under perishable commodities, including direct payments as advocated by ex-Agriculture Secretary Brannan.

Speedy Democratic moves to fix guarantees at a high level, however, probably would be braked. One reason is the innate moderation of Stevenson, himself, whose advocacy of 90 percent supports has been cautiously hedged with warnings that high price props in themselves won't solve farm problems.

• More Production, Fertilization — Don't figure on major reduction in crop production next year even if the government achieves its goal of getting one acre in 10 into the Soil Bank (about two in 10 in the case of cotton). Acreage cuts do not guarantee reduction in output, as cotton growers themselves demonstrated in a most dramatic way last season.

Farmers, first off, will bank less productive acres. They probably will use still more fertilizer. One USDA official, Assistant Secretary Earl L. Butz, said recently that the Department anticipates a "net increase" in the use of commercial fertilizer next year. Fertilizer use will be increased on conservation reserve land (acres taken out of cropland and put into grass and trees), Butz says. This will more than make up for any net decrease in use, he estimates, on allotment acres that are banked in the acreage reserve. It is also a fair bet that allotment acres that are planted will be fertilized more heavily than ever.

USDA insiders estimate, unofficially, that 10 percent reduction in cropland

will reduce output only three percent to five percent.

• Pressure From South — Meantime, you can count on Congressional drives to change the Soil Bank next year. There will be considerable pressure from the South, for relatively more emphasis on payments to growers of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and rice.

This year 72 cents of every Soil Bank dollar is going to corn growers, another 14 cents to wheat men. That leaves a balance of just 14 cents for all Southern commodities involved.

Some lawmakers also will push for more liberal Soil Bank regulations to allow banking of acres damaged by drought, flood, etc., even though crops may have been planted thereon. USDA permitted banking of such acres this year, but only after direct orders from the White House to do so. Benson and his aides already have said that such "crop insurance" will not be a part of next year's Soil Bank program.

• Land Prices Up — Take a look at USDA's latest figures on land prices, and you will see they have gone up more in the Southeastern and Delta States than anywhere else. For the four months ending July 1 of this year, the Department reported the other day, average value of farm land went up one percent. "Largest increases, averaging three percent, occurred in the Southeastern and Delta States," officials note.

Officials explain the present record-high level of land prices as the result of many factors, including (1) The increase in irrigation. (2) Demand for land as a long-term, safe investment and hedge against inflation. (3) Desire of many farmers for extra acres in order to use machinery more efficiently, and to increase output. (4) Growing demand for part-time farms and rural dwellings. (5) Industrial and business prosperity with accompanying demand for land to expand, a trend that is worrying a great many farm leaders. They point out that some 17 million acres of cultivatable land has been converted to non-farm use in the past 15 years—and that the rate of "encroachment" is on the rise.

As to the future trend in land prices, the USDA has this to say:

"... the prospect of a growing population is believed to assure a slow but steady increase in the price of farmland. An October 1955 survey showed that this belief was widely held and was reflected in the opinion that farmland was a safe long-term investment. There appears to be no decline in the general acceptance of this opinion among present owners or prospective purchasers."

■ R. R. McSPADDEN is new president of Farmers' Union Cooperative Gin, Delhi, Okla. HENRY LAWRENCE is manager.

Vegetable Oil Interests Oppose Label Change

Cotton and soybean organizations have registered their opposition to a proposal to change the labeling requirements for shortening. Regulations now require the terms "animal and vegetable fats" or "vegetable and animal fats." Authorizing the use of the all-inclusive term "food fats" is proposed.

Soybean and cottonseed representatives opposed this, saying it would confuse consumers and weaken programs to encourage users to prefer vegetable oil products.

General Oil Milling Will Be Theme for Meeting

"General Oil Milling" will be the subject of a panel discussion at the Dec. 1 regional meeting of the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. The meeting will be held at the King Cotton Hotel. O. D. Easley and A.C. Wiley are co-chairmen.

Among those on the program will be John Tresent, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.; John Howard, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Memphis; and Allen Smith, Perkins Oil Mill, Memphis.

■ ZACH MCCLENDON, Drew Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Monticello, Ark., has sent The Press a copy of "The Free Enterpriser," containing the story of Joe B. Killian, filling station operator at Cuba, Ala. A cotton patch which Killian planted to attract tourists caused him to be fined for non-compliance with USDA acreage control regulations.



Represents Flexible Steel

JIM McCOMB will cover California for Flexible Steel Lacing Co., manufacturers of Flexco and Alligator Belt Fasteners and Rema rubber repair materials. A university graduate with an engineering degree, McComb has six years of engineering and sales experience in the machine tool field, including two years of sales and service work in California. He and Mrs. McComb reside at 10 Jody Court, San Mateo. McComb succeeds Newt Crum, who now is vice-president and sales manager of Holz Rubber Co., Inc., Lodi, Calif.

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Irrigation Will Determine Sudan's Cotton Future

■ NEW FREE NATION seeks to build agricultural economy around lint, but first must settle its water problems with Egypt

SUDAN exported a record volume of cotton during the past season but future cotton expansion depends upon irrigation, recent USDA reports show. As a newly independent nation, adjoining troubled Egypt, Sudan has become of increasing interest to the cotton world in recent months.

During the period of August, 1955, to May, 1956, Sudan exported 450,000 bales of cotton, more than twice the volume (194,000 bales) shipped out in the same period of 1954-55.

Bulk of the country's cotton is harvested from January to March, and the latest estimate of 1955-56 production is 435,000 bales, produced on 598,000 acres.

Sudan, which became a free nation on New Year's Day, 1956, is roughly the size of Western Europe, says Frank W. Ehman, assistant agricultural attache at Cairo, in an article in USDA's Foreign Agriculture.

• **Cotton Is Chief Hope — Stretching through the center of the country is**

rich soil surrounding the White and Blue Niles, and the government hopes to build a prosperous agricultural economy here by expanding production of crops, principally cotton.

Cotton, which accounts for about 80 percent of the country's annual income is grown both under irrigation and with rainfall. In 1954-55, almost two-thirds of the crop was grown under irrigation.

Sudan already has over two million acres under irrigation, about half of which is in the Gezira, lying rich, black, and level between the White and Blue Niles south of Khartoum, and the remainder divided among the numerous pump schemes and flood deltas along the rivers. But the country hopes to irrigate 3.6 million acres more—to more than double its present irrigated acreage to a total of 5.7 million acres. Soil reserves are tremendous, and they are adjacent to a natural waterway—the Blue Nile. Water, not land, is the limiting factor.

- **Division of Nile Water**—Records show that the Nile at Aswan flows an aver-

age of 84 billion cubic meters of water annually. According to the Nile Waters Agreement of 1929, between Egypt and Britain, Egypt's share is 48 billion cubic meters and Sudan's, 4 billion. This leaves 32 billion cubic meters subject to further agreement. But if the new High Dam at Aswan is built, its tremendous reservoir will cause an estimated evaporation loss of 10 billion cubic meters, leaving only 22 billion additional cubic meters to be divided.

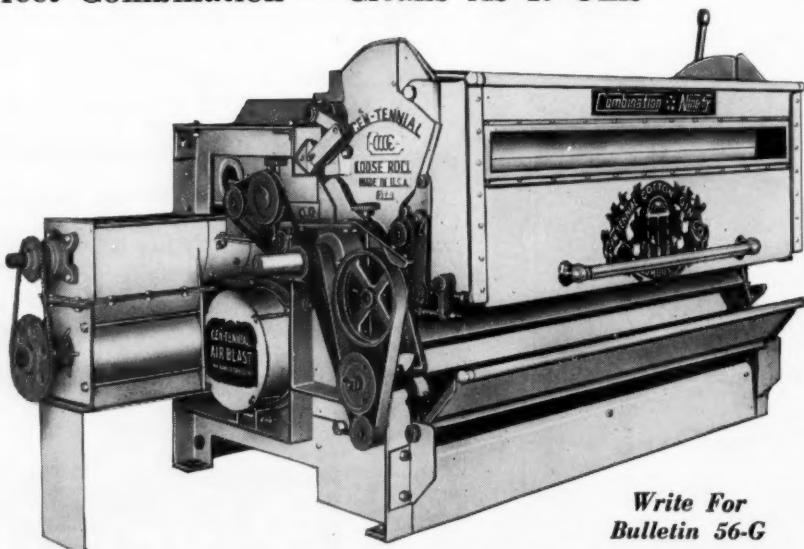
How to achieve a fair division of the total amount of available water is a problem confronting Egypt and Sudan—and one that both countries would like to settle amicably and speedily. They agree that the flood waters of the Nile in the "fat" years must be stored for the "lean" years. But at this point differences arise—differences both technical and political.

On the technical side the main difference of opinion centers on whether the necessary storage can best be achieved by the High Dam at Aswan or by a series of smaller dams at this and other sites. Egypt favors the High Dam, Sudan the latter plan.

Sudan's engineers feel strongly that the Nile Valley must be dealt with as a whole and the various works designed as part of a general plan, embracing both irrigation and hydro-electric power. They object to the entire control of the Nile's waters being located within Egypt's borders, and point out that the reservoir of the High Dam would be situated in an area where evaporation is higher than almost anywhere else in the world. Another objection is the dislocation of some 50,000 Sudanese

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living in the Wadi Halfa area, whose homes and livelihood would be wiped out by the dam's 400-mile-long reservoir; the cost of resettling them must be borne by Egypt, Sudan officials insist.

But the crux of the whole matter is the division of the water. Numerous schemes have been proposed currently, a ratio linked to the respective populations of the two countries has gained attention, though this, too, leaves room for argument. If, on the completion of Sudan's census now in progress, Sudan's population proves to be about half that of Egypt, then Sudan would get a third of the water. The ratio, in terms of the 84 billion cubic meters available annually, would be 56:28. Should this, or some other, arrangement be agreed upon, Sudan would then proceed to carry out its development plans.

• **Irrigation Schemes**—Sudan is already engaged in the first phase of the Managil extension of the Gezira, which will add 208,000 acres to this successful cotton-growing area. By widening the main canal and digging ditches, Sudan can bring in additional gravity flow water from the already existing dam at Sennar on the Blue Nile.

Completion of the Managil extension, which will raise the total of newly irrigated land in the Gezira to 830,000 acres, depends on construction of the dam at Roseires, on the Blue Nile about 120 miles upstream from Sennar.

The Kenana project, involving over 1,200,000 acres, will also use water from the Roseires dam. This land lies in the delta between the Blue and White Niles just south of the Gezira, and is alluvial soil approximately the same as that of the Gezira. The last project scheduled, it will take some 15 years to complete.

Altogether the new dam at Roseires is expected to bring 1,870,000 acres under irrigation. It will cost some \$21 million, and its construction will depend on the financing that the Sudanese hope to obtain from the World Bank and possibly from other sources.

Another area of development is the Atbara project, comprising some 520,000 acres on the Atbara River. It has been planned as a relocation site for the 50,000 inhabitants of the Wadi Halfa, who would be flooded out by the new Aswan Dam, and would be watered by gravity flow from a dam to be built at Khashin El Gerba. Finances for this dam are still in question; they will probably be included in the cost of relocation that the Egyptians will be asked to pay.

Other schemes are also under study. There is the so-called Jonglei irrigation scheme, which would create 520,000 irrigated acres; and numerous White Nile projects, still in the visionary stage. Meanwhile, various pump schemes are spreading up and down the three Niles. While the expansion of these schemes by government and private capital has been rapid during the past few years it is expected to slow down to perhaps another 520,000 acres during the next 15 years.

• **Cotton Production**—In 1954-55, Sudan produced 403,000 bales of cotton from 685,000 acres. Of this, 65,000 bales were rain grown, and the remaining 338,000 bales came from 435,000 acres of irrigated land. Assuming that Sudan does not increase its rain-grown acreage over the 1954-55 level, but does increase

its irrigated areas according to present plans it will increase cotton production approximately 40 percent by 1960-61, 200 percent by 1965-66, and 300 percent by 1970-71.

• **Types of Cotton**—If Sudan succeeds in its expansion plans, the greater part of the cotton grown, Ehman says, probably will be extra long staple, known in Sudan as Sakel, of 1-3/16 inch to 1-1/2 inch in staple length. The original Domains Sakel compares with the Karnak of Egypt and the American-Egyptian Pima S-1 of the U.S.; the Lambert Sakel is more like the Giza 30 of Egypt and the longer staple Uplands.

In 1955-56, Sakel accounted for five-sixths of the total crop; American-type cotton constituted only one-sixth. Cropping patterns, however, could change to include sizable acreages of American-

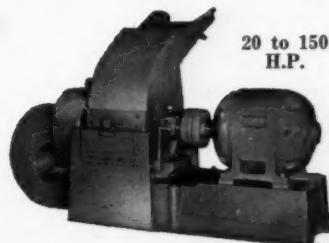
type cotton, if economic conditions or problems over availability of the Nile water should make it advisable.

Sudan at the present time exports almost its entire crop. There is practically no mill industry in the country and almost all textiles are imported.

■ **AUSTIN F. ALLEN**, president of Employers' Casualty Co., Texas Employers' Insurance Association and Employers' National Insurance Co., Dallas, has been elected chairman of the boards. **BEN H. MITCHELL**, executive vice-president, succeeds him as president of the companion insurance firms and **WALTON O. HEAD**, vice-president and general counsel, was named executive vice-president of the companies and a director of Texas Employers' Insurance Association.

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Cotton Goes to College

(Continued from Page 18)

living for the number of Mississippians now engaged primarily in it, MSC is conducting sizable Extension programs in engineering and related services to aid industrial development. This should furnish non-farm employment in many of our towns and cities for persons who, we hope, will continue to enjoy the benefits of rural living although they do not receive the major portion of their incomes from agriculture.

The institution of the family farm, which has contributed so much to the American way of life, can be preserved to a considerable extent through part-time farming, made possible through increased opportunities for non-farm employment throughout our state.

Our emphasis upon industry as well as agriculture should help both. Larger farm units with increased efficiency appear to be a "must" for agriculture. Also, many of the new industries that Mississippi should be able to attract are those which process the raw products of agriculture to a finished, or near-finished, form.

• **Varied Services Offered** — In discussing the services that MSC offers to the cotton enterprise, it should be emphasized that this is a "team" approach. Research is the foundation. The facts from it are then channeled both to future agricultural leaders through the resident teaching division, and to farmers and others through the Extension Service.

The off-campus agricultural outreach of MSC is great, both in research and Extension. Each of the 82 counties

has an Extension staff of county agent, home demonstration agent, and assistant and associate agents in many cases. Besides the main Experiment Station at State College, there are 10 branch stations, serving the special needs of the main soil areas of the state, both north and south.

The Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville is known internationally for its work with all phases of cotton production, including mechanization. A U.S. Ginning Laboratory is also located at Stoneville.

The USDA mechanization project for cotton has its headquarters at Mississippi State College.

A big majority of Mississippi's professional agricultural workers of all agencies are graduates in agriculture from MSC. An increasing number of farmers are graduates of the institution, providing vital leadership and even closer ties between farmers and the land-grant college. The college's academic program includes studies leading to the PhD degree in agronomy. Specialized instruction relating to cotton is provided, including advanced cotton production, genetics and statistics.

Among the special services on the campus to aid the cotton industry is the seed laboratory. This facility tests the seed of cotton and other crops for germination and purity, both for seed certification and for the guidance of farmers generally. The Mississippi Seed Improvement Association, the state's official certifying agency for cottonseed and lint, has its headquarters on the campus. The MSIA was originated by Extension and research agronomists of the college.

A soil testing laboratory, greatly expanded in recent years, is another ma-

ior service to cotton farmers. As a result of this expansion, farmers are generally using the rates of fertilizer recommended by the Experiment Station. The number of tons of all fertilizer materials used by Mississippi farmers was 451,026 in 1946, compared to 720,139 tons in 1955.

The home economics programs of both research and Extension stress the best uses of cottonseed oil and cotton fabrics. Through the work of the Extension home demonstration agents, many thousands of 4-H Club girls and home demonstration club women throughout the state have participated in cotton dress revues. These girls and women have developed a greater appreciation for the utility and beauty of cotton fabrics, both as clothing and in home improvement.

Agricultural economists of both the Extension Service and the Experiment Station are rendering the particularly timely and vital function of helping farmers and farm leaders to understand the economics of the current cotton situation. Using this information, it is believed that producers and others can better make decisions and adapt their operations to the changing pattern.

The Extension Service is intensifying its broad educational effort through an approach known as program projection in each county. Program projection helps all of the agricultural workers and farm leaders to analyze the local situation and to set realistic goals for increased farm income and better living. This approach is brought to the individual farm through assistance known as the Balanced Farm and Home Program.

Space does not permit the detailed discussion of each specific research and



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educational program for cotton conducted by Mississippi State College.

The following are presented briefly as highlights. Most of them involve close teamwork between research and Extension, although some of a more organizational nature are predominantly Extension efforts.

1. Seven-Step Cotton Committee—Several years ago, MSC secured the cooperation of all agricultural agencies in helping to develop and carry the complete cotton program to the masses of the farmers. As a result of this organizational and educational effort, 40 of the state's 82 counties have cotton committees, and 74 counties have made a definite effort to encourage one or more phases of the Seven-Step Cotton Program.

2. Five-Acre Cotton Contest—This was organized in 1949 by the Extension cotton specialist, and is sponsored by 14 general groups of industries interested in cotton. During seven years of the contest, 78 of the state's 82 counties enrolled 5,346 demonstrators. The seven-year average, 1949 to 1955, for Mississippi was 378 pounds of lint cotton per acre, while for this same period the five-acre demonstrators averaged 862 pounds of lint per acre.

These demonstrations, plus the total educational effort, have had a definite effect on the entire Mississippi cotton picture. The average state acreage for 1951 through 1955 was 2,181,200 acres, almost 10 percent less than for the 1942 through 1946 period. But the average yield increased by over eight percent in the more recent period.

The income from cotton and cottonseed in Mississippi in 1955 was \$377,874,000, about two-and-a-half times the figure for 1946.

3. Anhydrous Ammonia—Pioneer research by a Mississippi Experiment Station agronomist led to the practice of direct application of anhydrous ammonia to soils as a source of nitrogen for crops. This saved Mississippi cotton farmers alone some \$3 million on their fertilizer bill in 1955.

4. Cotton Breeding—Research in this field in Mississippi provided the foundation stocks from which the leading



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varieties now grown in the state were developed.

Through one-variety community organizations, which the Extension Service helped to form, 95 percent of the Mississippi cotton acreage is planted to three outstanding cotton varieties. This helped to improve the staple from 89.4 percent in the 1 to 1-3/32 inch staple in 1946 to 98 percent falling in that range in 1955. Mississippi cottonseed are recognized throughout the world for their quality.

5. Fertilization and Insect Control—The teamwork of research and Extension in the soils testing work has already been covered. Both this and the insect control program are credited with a large increase in the value of the 1955 crop.

One of the leading cotton insect control programs of the nation was inaugurated by the Extension entomologist in 1949, in cooperation with the Extension cotton specialist and Experiment Station entomologists. This resulted in an increase of from 30 to over 95 percent in the number of Mississippi farmers following reasonably adequate cotton poisoning programs.

6. Mechanization—Advances in mechanized cotton production—flame cultivation, cross-plowing, application of insecticides and herbicides, and mechanical harvesting—have contributed much to increased efficiency, and have brought about a marked reduction in labor requirement.

7. Irrigation—At the Delta Branch Station, it has been shown that cotton yields can be maintained at two-and-a-half bales per acre, or more, when recommended practices, together with supplemental irrigation, are employed on land well adapted to cotton.

Extension has furnished much advice to farmers on the establishment

and management of irrigation in all parts of the state.

8. Chemical Weed Control—This development from research saved farmers \$637,000 on 90,000 acres of cotton in Mississippi in 1955.

9. Deep Tillage—This practice, resulting from research, contributed some \$4 million to the income of cotton farmers in 1955. Deep tillage breaks shallow hard pans formed in soils as a result of implement traffic.

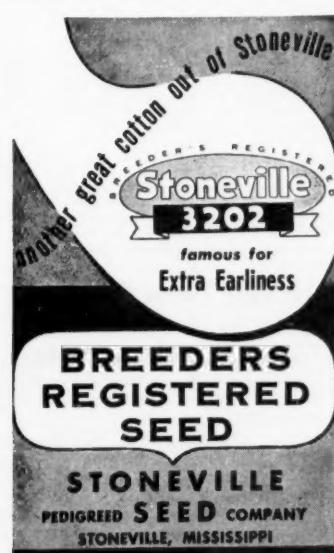
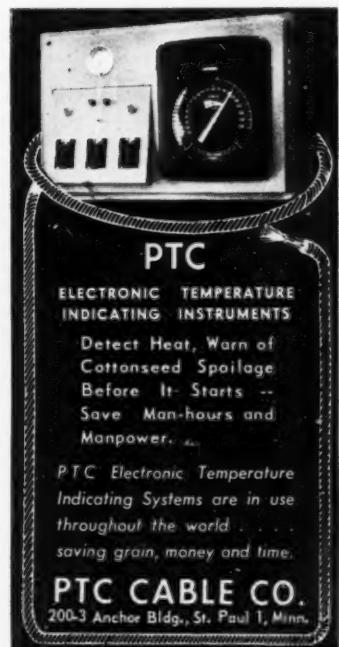
10. Smith-Doxey Classing—The Extension Service has done much to advance this program. In 1946, 35 counties had 51,786 farmers receiving free cotton classing on 15 percent of the entire cotton crop. In 1955, 74 counties had 80,750 farmers using this service for 87.5 percent of the entire crop.

11. Seed Treatment—Through an intensive educational program on seed treatment, the Extension cotton specialist practically eliminated angular leaf spot by 1955. In 1946 not over 40 percent of the cottonseed used in planting in Mississippi was treated, but 96 percent was treated for the 1955 crop.

12. Communications—In addition to meetings and demonstrations, State College agricultural leaders make extensive use of mass media to encourage every cotton farmer to apply the practices proven by research. These methods include publications, the monthly research paper, press releases, magazine articles, radio and television.

Oklahoma Choosing Maid

Oklahoma's Maid of Cotton and contestant for the national honor was being selected Saturday, Nov. 3, at the state finals in the Biltmore Hotel at Oklahoma City. Twenty finalists in the state contest represented 12 different counties and six state colleges and included five young business women from Oklahoma City. Cotton merchants, producers, ginnery, cottonseed crushers and other industry groups are cooperating in sponsoring the contest.





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100	Slipring	900	1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200	755
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FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compressors. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TEE-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—One John J. Smith gin saw gummer. Good condition. A good buy at \$175.00. Electric driven. Write A. V. Saucier, P. O. Box 231, Munford, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Four-cylinder Mitchell pre-cleaner, Murray '50 and '51 model lint cleaners, two Murray rebuilt 24-shelf tower driers, 14' steel Murray bur machine completely rebuilt all new saw drum cylinder, brush cylinder, and directional cylinders, 52½" Murray separator and vacuum dropper complete, new Hardwicke-Etter short stroke trumper complete with kicker and charge box, Lummus one-story down-packing wood press complete with trumper, Cen-Tennial trumper, EJ trumper, Continental ram and casing, 2-80 saw Murray bolt suction gin stands, 3-80 saw brush Continental Model F gins, 3 FEC Mitchell feeders, 3-80 Mitchell steel conveyor distributor, 6-cylinder horizontal Murray cleaner on "V" drives, 72" Continental separator complete with vacuum, one 114-M Hardwicke-Etter burner, two 1-M Mitchell burners, three #30 Mitchell vaporizers, three 72" 7-cylinder Murray type incline cleaners complete with vacuum fronts, one 35" Sturdifan fan with multi-blade, one 40" Murray fan. All equipment priced to move.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—Two Continental 10' all-steel bur machines, four trough Continental drier, 475 h.p. Buckeye engine with air tanks, No. 30 Mitchell vaporizer.—Buzick Gin Company, Monette, Ark.

FOR SALE—Five Lummus gin stands, complete cleaning system, piping, tower drier, 75 h.p. electric motor, one diesel GM motor, with cooling tower, pump etc. Call or write, Mrs. Ruth Schwae, 758 Butcher St., New Braunfels, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—Four 80-saw Continental large model F-3 brush gins equipped with stainless steel fronts and complete with Continental large extracting feeders with automatic feed mechanism and with 9" conveyor and steel trough, as used with feeders and gins. Four latest type 80-saw Murray VS blast gins complete with Mitchell super units, lint flue, hot air manifold and motive suction pipe. Mitchell super units in 60" and 66" lengths. One 4-80 Mitchell conveyor distributor. Steel cleaners—One 7-cylinder and one 9-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter, one 6-cylinder 43", one 12-cylinder 52" and one 18-cylinder 52" Stacy, Steel separators: 50" and 70" Hardwicke-Etter, 72" Continental, 52" Murray VS, 48" type C and type C. Lummus. One late model 4-plunger, back geared Hardwicke-Etter press pump with automatic lubrication, mounted on steel fluid tank, and equipped with 15 h.p. motor with V-drive, like new. Large stock of new and used transmission equipment. Several complete gin plants, some to be located at location. One 230 h.p., 12-cylinder M-M gas engine, like new. Electric motors, various sizes. For the largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete plants you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—6-80 Lummus gins, with new air chambers, 6 MEF feeders, 6-80 single conveyor distributor, 72" separator cleaner, and Lummus automatic feed control. Priced right to sell.—Box JK, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 3-80 saw Lummus DM complete gin equipped as follows: MEF feeders; 17-shelf tower drier, oil fired furnace; one Lummus inclined cleaner; one Lummus 10' hull separator with grids; one set Lummus square seed scales; 1-48" all-steel Lummus condenser; one all-steel Lummus press, down-packing with 10" ram; one all-steel building, quonset on top of Stran Steel. If interested contact The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box OA, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Long stroke 1947 model Continental down-packing press, complete less pump.—Box 10, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—10' Lummus center feed bur extractor, 1952 model, in excellent condition.—Box EW, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Government type tower driers, automatic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equipment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One 3-80 or 3-90 Continental outfit with drying, cleaning—with or without steel building. We need several good outfits.—Sam Clements Company, Phones 882 & 1362, West Memphis, Ark.

WANTED—Good large late model gin, plenty pre-cleaning lint cleaners. Prefer diesel power and an all-steel building. Will pay cash.—Datto Cooperative Gin Assn., Datto, Ark. Phone UL 7-5123, Corning, Ark.

WANTED—Modern three or four stand gin to move. Also steel gin building.—Drew Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Monticello, Arkansas.

WANTED—Slurry cottonseed treater, also electric sack closer.—Box CC, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—3 Lummus Super Jet cleaners complete. State make and model of gin they fit.—Box LT, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—We need several Continental Impact cleaners. Also if you have good used gin machinery for sale, contact us at once.—Sam Clements Company, Phones 882 & 1362, West Memphis, Ark.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—Power units: 139 h.p. Le Roi D-1000, \$1,350; 671 GMC, 130 h.p., \$2,000; Twin 671 GMC, 260 h.p., \$5,000; RXISV Le Roi, 400 h.p., \$7,500; 75 h.p. RPM Westinghouse electric motor, \$500.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

AVAILABLE—Have 50 cotton wagons for lease, capacity 4 bales picked cotton, bed size 14' x 8'. For further information phone, write or wire: Ronnie Round Tree Service, Phone HObart 4-1472, P. O. Box 1316, Donna, Texas.

FOR SALE—One rebuilt Model NEU 8 x 9, 6-cylinder Minneapolis-Moline engine, natural gas or butane.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Reconditioned cotton ties, whole, butt welded, riveted, standard bundles with buckles attached, also compress ties to specifications. Fifteen years experience reworking cotton ties. We can save you money on cotton ties. Reply to Chapwell Mfg. Co., Box 440, Anderson, S.C.

Mississippi Farm Bureau To Meet in Jackson

The annual convention of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation will be held at the Hotel Heidelberg in Jackson, Nov. 13-15.

Featured speakers will be Senator James O. Eastland; Charles B. Shuman, president of the Federation; Congressmen W. M. Colmer and T. G. Abernethy; and Mrs. Marie Daugherty, director of women's activities, American Farm Bureau, Chicago.

Benson Is Asked for Equal Rates on Surplus Grains

Texas Farm Bureau has asked Secretary of Agriculture Benson to permit farmers and ranchers to buy surplus feed grains from CCC at the same rates that now apply only to dealers.

In a telegram to Benson, TFB President J. Walter Hammond requested that use of drouth relief certificates be permitted as part payment for grain in the same manner now used in the drouth roughage program. He asked that eligible farmers be permitted to use the certificates to buy feed grains from any source.

"There is considerable dissatisfaction and disappointment among the farmers and ranchers regarding the administrative procedures for distributing drouth relief feed grains," Hammond told the Secretary.

At present, eligible livestock producers must buy feed grain from dealers. Farmers complain that this makes the price higher, thus nullifying some of the beneficial effects of the federal drouth relief program.

Peanuts at Record High

Sept. 30 peanut stocks, reported by USDA as 550,362,000 pounds, compared with 377,103,000 a month earlier and 358,520,000 a year ago. This is the highest figure for the date on record.

USDA said 54,090,000 bushels of peanuts were milled during September. Processors used 52,428,000 pounds for edible products.

That's Lots of Corn

LAMAR RATLIFF, 17-year-old farm boy of Booneville, continues to prove that you can grow tall corn in Mississippi as well as in Iowa. Since 1952, Lamar has been setting national records for yields of corn, and he did all right in 1956. This year, he harvested 257 bushels from a single acre. That's 47 bushels less than his record of 304 bushels last year, when The Farm Journal gave him a cash prize and other recognition as the national champion.

Lamar's success is due to following several practices that most corn growers can apply. He selects the kind of land best suited to corn, builds up the organic matter; uses plenty of commercial fertilizer and places some of it deep, plants an adapted hybrid, controls weeds and has irrigation for use if needed.

Fort Worth Site for Plant

General Mills, Inc., has announced that it will build a 50,000-ton yearly capacity feed plant in Fort Worth.

■ ROGER HENNING, FFA member, has won the 1956 cotton contest sponsored by gins at Mathis, Texas.

• Cotton Pest History May Be Repeating

COTTON PEST history may be repeating itself, with the pink bollworm replacing the boll weevil's march across the Cotton Belt a half-century ago. A reminder of the similarity between conditions 50 years ago and today is found in an item in the Arkansas Gazette of Oct. 4, 1906.

The publication reported that investigations by government specialists showed that the weevil had appeared in Columbia, Lafayette and Miller Counties of Arkansas, along the Louisiana line. Dr. W.D. Hunter of the Bureau of Entomology said that the infestation was very recent and small, but migration was still under way.

USDA Schedules Series of Export Trade Meetings

A series of meetings with exporters and others interested in export trade in U.S. agricultural commodities has been announced by USDA.

The first meeting is Nov. 8-9 at 65 Liberty Street, New York City. Others will be scheduled for Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco and Portland, Ore.

The meetings are being arranged jointly by CSS and Foreign Agricultural Service. Their aim is to help exporters of agricultural commodities acquaint themselves with existing government programs and facilities for expanding markets abroad.

National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association

Information and services supplied by members of the National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association are as fast as can be obtained and are most reliable.

Your support of the brokers who are members of this association is a sure way to get quick and satisfactory action.

A broker of integrity and upon whom you can depend to properly carry out your buying and selling orders is an excellent insurance policy—he is of value to you from many standpoints.

Is your broker an Association member?

as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Wrinkle-Free Suit

A COTTON SUIT that's wrinkle-free, suitable for year-round wear and holds its crease even after washing may soon be on sale. Dr. Leonard Smith, Washington, National Cotton Council, told about the suit at the recent meeting of the National Association of Institutional Laundry Managers. A research worker is wearing a test suit and is

delighted with its fresh-pressed look after days of wear. Doctor Smith explained that up until now resins for crease and wrinkle resistance always have been applied to the fabric prior to manufacture into garments. Clothing made from such fabric can't be creased or pleated satisfactorily. Cuffs and pockets won't lie flat. Research will soon make it practical to apply "minimum care" finishes directly to garments. In

addition to imparting a high degree of wrinkle resistance, this also will make it possible to set permanent creases in trouser legs and coat sleeves. Little or no ironing will be needed.

Doctor Smith exhibited a shirt that had been finished with the new process, comparing it with an ordinary shirt. It had been washed but not ironed, yet was wrinkle free.

• Growers Jubilant

SUPIMA COTTON growers are jubilant over the near-doubling of their acreage allotment for 1957. "Our farmers," commented Mitchell F. Landers, executive vice-president of the Supima Association, "will have the opportunity to produce a greatly increased share of the extra staple cotton consumed in the U.S. . . . also to produce more efficiently than in the past, when the average individual grower was permitted to grow only a few acres of extra staple fiber."

Landers attributes the increased Supima demand to the decrease in support price and to the Association's promotional efforts. He promised intensified efforts with quality research and promotion in the future.

• Expensive - but Effective!

A POSSIBILITY for Verticillium wilt control is the chemical chloropicrin. John E. Chilton, New Mexico Experiment Station, reports that this material was outstanding in its effectiveness against the cotton disease in tests. Chloropicrin was injected into the soil at the rate of three cc per square foot, and a large reduction of percent infection and increased plant growth was evident. At the rate used in this experiment, cost of fumigation would be at least \$400 per acre, a prohibitive price in cotton production. However, further research on factors involved in rates of chloropicrin application, duration of effects, etc., will be done in an attempt to develop feasible controls.

• Soybeans Encouraging

SOYBEAN PROSPECTS appear to be encouraging in California, both as an oilseed crop and as a green manure crop to aid in potato production, according to West Coast agricultural workers. Combined with the survey of the High Plains of West Texas (published Oct. 20 in The Press), this offers crushers of irrigated areas of the Southwest hope for more raw material they've needed a long time.

• Pinks in Oklahoma

PINK BOLLWORM inspections in Oklahoma recently show the following results, according to the State Board of Agriculture and USDA: 21 larvae in Choctaw County and two in McCurtain (the first reported in McCurtain). Gin stand inspections show the following, by counties: Haskell, two inspections, 20 larvae; Love, five inspections, 68 larvae; Coal, two inspections, 20 larvae; Tillman, two inspections, seven larvae and at four lint cleaners, 15 larvae.

• Looking Ahead

GINNERS in Texas believe in looking ahead, especially when it comes to planning their annual convention which is such a big event for ginners, machinery exhibitors and their guests. Edward H. Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president,

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GIN BUILDINGS — COTTON HOUSES — WAREHOUSES
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has announced that, in order to get dates, rooms and facilities needed for the meeting. Texas ginners' conventions have been set for the following dates through 1962: 1957—April 1-2-3; 1958—April 14-15-16; 1959—April 6-7-8; 1960—April 4-5-6; 1961—April 10-11-12; 1962 April 2-3-4.

• Stockholders Found

THE HUNT for one-time stockholders of Mesquite (Texas) Cooperative Gin has been completed and more than \$50,000 distributed to them. Liquidating the gin sold its plant site in downtown Mesquite to a supermarket firm.

• Promising Research Tool

A NEW TOOL is helping keep deadly plant organisms alive and healthy—so they can be killed later. The chemical being used is tetrazolium. It is an oxidation-reduction compound, presently significant as an unusual tool in biological research. Plant pathologists have always had trouble preventing deterioration of disease organisms in the laboratory. They need highly pathogenic organisms—good healthy ones—to infect healthy plant tissue. Thus, they can study the effects of a particular disease and ways to get rid of it.

• Measuring an Animal's Fat

DETERMINATION OF FAT in the intact living animal—by a method unique in agriculture—holds potential significance in beef and pork marketing. By putting animals to sleep with certain anesthetics, USDA researchers can correlate length of their sleep with fat content. The shorter the sleep, the more the fat. Such information can provide a basis for better selective livestock breeding; show changes occurring during growth and fattening; and give a better index of sales value by accurate grading before slaughter.

• New Crop for the U.S.

PISTACHIO NUTS enjoy the distinction of being one of the few crops of which there is always a shortage.

U.S. importers, already taking half the world's estimated annual crop of 15 million pounds, insist they could handle 50 million pounds. USDA horticulturists are trying to eliminate this shortage by improving new varieties and production methods for use in the U.S. and foreign countries.

• Milk Colony

MILK COLONIES are being used in India's effort to supply more dairy products for its underfed populace. The newest colony is being established eight miles from Madras, which has 1,400,000 population. Sheds will be built for 7,000 cows, which will supply 150,000 pounds of milk per day. USDA says this will be about 38 percent of the Madras requirements.

• More Resistant Weevils

MORE EVIDENCE of boll weevil resistance to insecticides is reported by South Carolina Extension Service. In Marlboro County, there was practically no difference in cotton in poisoned and unpoisoned fields this season. "Feeling is strong that resistant weevils were present," comments the Extension Service.

Textile Foundation Elects Officers

The Textile Education Foundation, Inc., held its annual meeting recently at Georgia Tech, Atlanta. Elected as its new president was B. W. Whorton, president of LaGrange's Dixie Mills. A. B. Edge, Jr., president of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., was named chairman of the executive committee. Other officers elected are:

John P. Baum, vice-president of J.P. Stevens & Co., of Milledgeville, Ga., vice-president; Henry W. Swift, president of Swift Spinning Mills of Columbus, Ga., treasurer; and T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, secretary.

New Book

SOYBEAN PROCESSORS ISSUE 1956-57 TRADING RULES

National Soybean Processors' Association has published the 1956-57 edition of its annual Year Book and Trading Rules. Copies may be purchased for \$1. each, from the Association office, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4.

The publication will be useful to anyone associated with soybean trading and processing in the U.S. In addition to trading rules, it contains lists of members of the Association and other timely information.

■ DR. BURT JOHNSTON, National Cotton Council technologist, is 1956-57 president of the Fiber Society.

Rugged, Shot-blast Tests Indicate...

RUBBER-LINED GIN ELBOWS OUTLAST GALVANIZED "L's"

9 to 1!

In a specially-designed cabinet, 20-gauge, 8" elbows are shot-blasted under conditions far more severe than actual operating wear. Size G-25 crushed steel grit is blown into elbows at a velocity of 1660 feet per second, greater than the muzzle velocity of the most powerful rifle!

After only 12 minutes blasting time, holes appeared in unlined elbow "A". Elbow "B", lined with 1/4" rubber, was exposed for 17½ minutes without visible signs of wear. Calibration indicated only 1/32" average abrasion.

A. **B.**

Up to 9 times longer service life... and rubber is the answer! Hundreds of gin operators throughout the Southwest have already saved time and money with Abrasion & Corrosion rubber-lined elbows. Now, the results of recent shot-blast tests give undeniable proof that you, too, can cut downtime to a minimum by installing A & C rubber-lined "L's".

Worn-out fan scrolls, too, even if full of holes, can actually be made better than new with A & C rubber lining! They will outlast new scrolls by many times and can be used in-

definitely if the lining is replaced as it wears out.

It will pay you to check into A & C rubber linings right away. For complete information, see your nearest dealer or write to:



• Soybean Processing Costs Analyzed

SOYBEAN processing costs would be reduced by increasing the size of processing plants, USDA research workers say. Their findings are summarized in "Agricultural Marketing" for October; and are completely reported in MRR-121, a bulletin available from USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.

The authors compare the efficiencies of mills of different sizes, as measured by net revenue per bushel of beans and per dollar of investment.

Surplus May Vanish

(Continued from Page 10)

the smaller, even though large competitors may have the best of it.

It has been said, with reason, that both our new export policy and the P.L. 480 program of sales for foreign currencies are moving the world further toward domination of international trade by governments. This is a cross that U.S. conservatives and liberals alike are pretty much agreed we must bear temporarily, but only until the weight of over-supply has been taken off the shoulders of private trade.

Meantime, however, there are hopes that the role of government may be at least reduced. Effects of a recent switch in wheat export policy are being carefully watched by cotton leaders. Wheat sold abroad is now being drawn largely from the open market rather than from government stocks, with private traders buying and shipping the grain. After an exporter sells abroad, the government

makes up to him the difference between the lower world price and the domestic price—not through cash payment, but by payment in kind from government wheat stocks.

Whether the new wheat program will work better than the one hitherto in force—which tended to keep traders out of a market dominated by government—remains to be seen. Look for cotton, if the wheat program does work, to move in the same direction.

Lever Brothers Marks Two Anniversaries

More than 10,000 visitors attended a Family Day and Open House celebration Oct. 16, at the Lever Brothers Co. plant and adjoining Research Center, Edgewater, N.J. The occasion marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the groundbreaking for the plant as well as the company's sixty-first anniversary.

The celebration afforded an opportunity to observe modern foods, soap and detergent manufacture from basic research to its practical application in production.

The company plant at Edgewater, N. J., began operations in January, 1932. It marked the third unit in an expanding series of Lever plants which now number seven across the country. The plant is acclaimed as one of the best equipped fat and oil manufacturing facilities in the U.S.

The adjoining Research Center, just four years old, represents almost 55 years of Lever research for new and improved products.

Peanuts for Crushing Sold Alabama and Texas Mills

Commodity Stabilization Service, Dallas, has announced sale of 1,379 tons of peanuts for crushing. Mutual Cotton Oil Co., Ozark, Ala., bought 800 tons of runner-type peanuts at 7.505 cents per pound, f.o.b. trucks, Graceville, Fla. Brady Mills, Inc., Brady, Texas, got 579 tons of Spanish peanuts for 7.265 cents per pound, f.o.b., Brady.

The Southeastern sale completes disposal of 1955 crop peanuts held by CCC from Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Calolina Farms Gins Sold To Kingsburg Oil Mill

Sales of controlling interest in Calolina Farms Gins in Kern County to Kingsburg Cotton Oil Co., Kingsburg, Calif., has been announced by W. B. Camp, Jr., Bakersfield, vice-president and general manager, Calolina Farms, and W. G. Davis, vice-president and general manager of the oil mill.

Davis announced the appointment of Sam Ragan, in charge of the Visalia operations of the Kingsburg company, as the manager of the gins involved in the sale. The name has been changed to Kingsburg-Calolina Gin Co.

■ P. S. MOORE, JR., Buckeye Cellulose Corp., was a member of a committee of Memphis businessmen sponsoring a conference, "Explaining Your Business," held Nov. 1 in Memphis.

Cover and Sample Cotton Properly

A STRONG APPEAL to everyone connected with the covering or sampling of cotton to be sure that bales reach warehouses and mills in good condition has been issued by officials of National Cotton Ginner's Association.

"Every ginner owes it to his customers to package cotton properly and in compliance with the rules promulgated by Commodity Credit Corporation as a condition for making it eligible for the loan," commented Winston Lovelace, Loving, N.M., president of the National Association.

Clyde R. Allen, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary of the Association, reports that there are two sources of complaints this season regarding the way in which cotton is being received.

• **Bales Improperly Covered** — Warehouses say that some cotton is coming from gins with the heads of bales exposed, due to the use of substandard bagging. As has been widely publicized in The Press and by other means, heads of bales must be covered for cotton to qualify under the current USDA cotton loan program.

"Any ginner who realized the harm that is be-

Officers of National Ginner's Association Issue Appeal

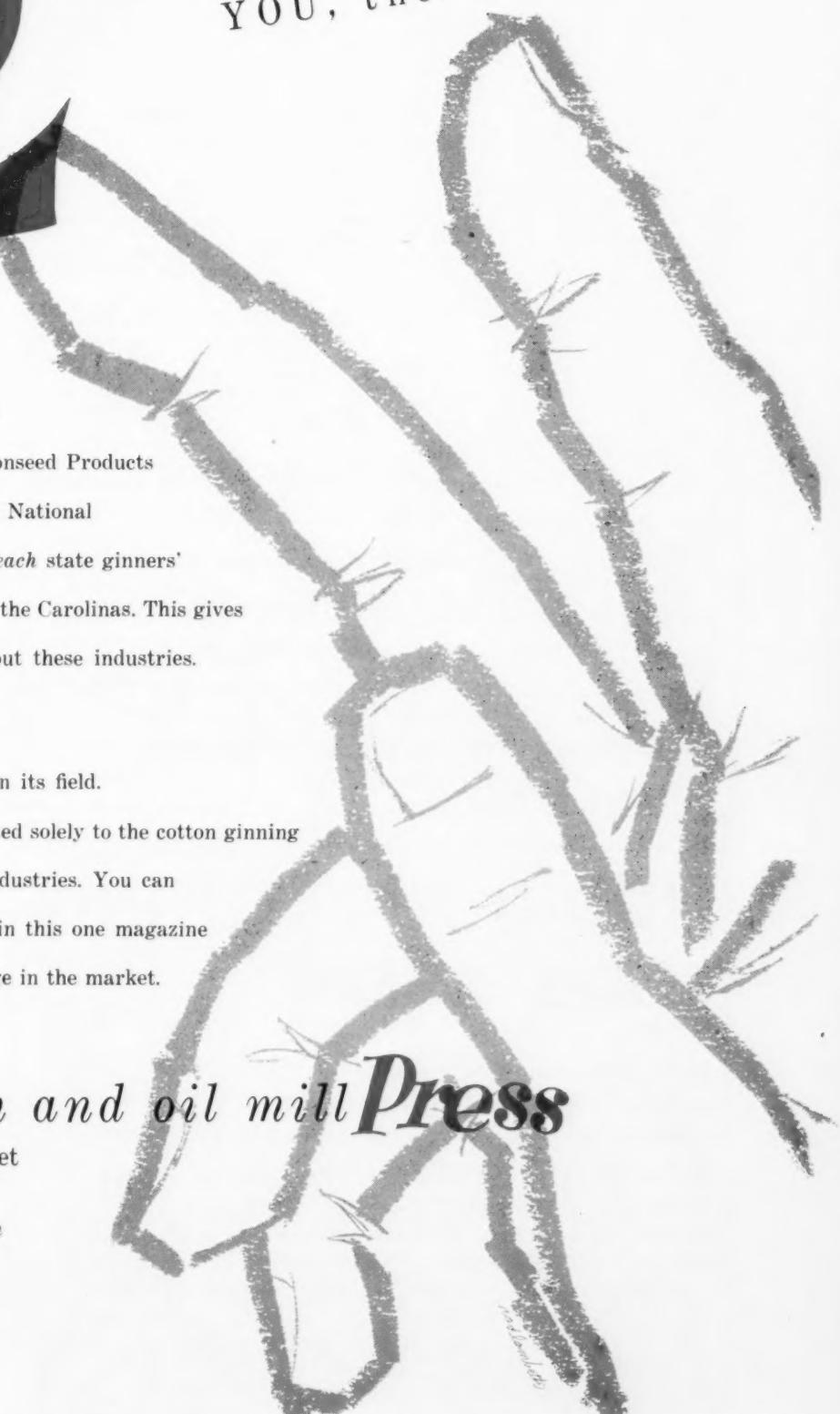
ing done to cotton by this practice would take steps to see that cotton going from his gin is properly covered," said Allen. "The competition that faces U.S. cotton is too keen for us to continue any practice that makes our product less desirable."

• **Poor Sampling Hurting** — Indiscriminate sampling is causing mills and others to complain. Some bales are reaching mills and foreign buyers with about half of their bagging hacked away through bad sampling. This causes a loss of fiber and often results in contamination of the cotton because the protective covering has been removed. Proper sampling is essential, in addition to the use of proper covering, industry leaders point out.

Ginners are cooperating with the National Cotton Council, bagging manufacturers and others in programs designed to improve the covering for cotton and to develop better methods of sampling. The important thing for ginners to do this season, however, is to see that their own bales are properly covered and to emphasize to everyone who samples the cotton the importance of proper sampling.



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2 The Press is *exclusive* in its field. There is no other publication devoted solely to the cotton ginning and oilseed processing industries. You can concentrate your sales message in this one magazine and be certain of complete coverage in the market.

the cotton gin and oil mill **Press**

3116 Commerce Street
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this is our 57th year of publication

El Salvador Cotton Output Declines Since Last Year

Cotton production in El Salvador is estimated at 110,000 bales for the 1956-57 crop year. This is a decline of 20 percent from last year's crop of 132,000 bales. Acreage for the 1956-57 crop was estimated at 94,000 acres, a decline of 16 percent from the 112,000 acres harvested in 1955-56, USDA reports.

El Salvador's cotton acreage has doubled in the last six years, and cotton production has increased fourfold. Higher yields are attributed to improvement in cultivation practices, use of better seed and increased use of fertilizer and insecticides. The smaller 1956-57 crop is attributed to lower export prices for cotton in 1955-56, and to a shift of the marginal land to purposes other than cotton production. All of the cotton grown in El Salvador is of American Upland type. Most of the cotton classes, according to U.S. standards, at a staple length of about 1-1/16 inch.

Cotton consumption in El Salvador has amounted to approximately 12,000 bales annually in recent years. This consumption may double when the new spinning and weaving mill, built jointly by El Salvador and Japan, gets in to operation. This mill will utilize Japanese machinery and technicians, and is

expected to be in full operation by about March, 1957. Most of the cotton to be used is locally grown, with only small quantities to be imported.

Cotton exports from El Salvador amounted to 155,000 bales during August-July, 1955-56, as compared with only 40,000 bales in 1954-55. Approximately 90,000 to 100,000 bales from the 1956-57 crop are expected to be available for export this year.

Linen Supply Group Talking Textiles

The Linen Supply Association of America along with the National Cotton Council, sponsors a year-round advertising campaign in behalf of cotton rental supplies. A series of four three-day regional clinics to discuss textiles started last month and will continue through December.

In the advertising program, insertions are scheduled for seven trade publications ranging from the motel field to supermarkets and service stations. In addition, a recent ad in Time Magazine pointed out the use of fresh cotton garments and towels in the modern factories of the U.S.

■ JOHN PALMER is new owner of S & P Gin Co., Okemah, Okla.

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The Home of the Famous and Talked-about 18 Gauge Elbows.

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WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT SALES COMPANY

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• Task Group Studying Cotton Utilization

FIRST MEETING of the Cotton Task Group was held Oct. 25-26, in the Administration Building, USDA, Washington.

The presidentially-appointed Commission on Increased Industrial Uses of Agricultural Products named the seven-member task group to study possibilities for wider utilization of the U.S. cotton crop. Members of the group include cotton leaders from several sections of the country. They are:

Dr. Earl M. Heard, vice-president in charge of research, West Point Manufacturing Co., Shawmut, Ala., chairman; Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. C. H. Fisher, chief, Southern Utilization Research Branch, ARS, USDA, New Orleans, La.; Otto Goedecke, president, Otto Goedecke, Inc., Hallettsville, Texas; J. Russell Kennedy, executive vice-president, Calcot, Ltd., Bakersfield, Calif.; Dr. H. F. Mark, director, Polymer Research Institute, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N.Y.; and Walter Regnery, vice-president and general manager, Joanna Cotton Mills Co., Joanna, S.C.

USDA Awards Contracts For Peanut Butter

USDA has awarded contracts for 5,749,947 pounds of peanut butter for school lunch programs. Awards, made on competitive bids Oct. 17, were: Cinderella Foods, Division of Stevens Industries, Inc., Dawson, Ga., 5,249,974.5 pounds of peanut butter at 24.83 to 25.39 cents a pound, f.o.b. cars or trucks, Dawson. W. T. Young Foods, Inc., Lexington, Ky., 449,972.5 pounds of peanut butter at 26.453 cents a pound, f.o.b. cars or trucks, Lexington.



Fleming Named Trustee

LAMAR FLEMING, JR., Houston, chairman of the Board, Anderson, Clayton & Co., has been elected to the board of trustees of the Committee for Economic Development. L. L. Colbert, president of Chrysler Corp., also was named one of the 150 trustees of the non-profit and non-partisan economic research and education organization.

Housewives Continuing To Buy More Butter

Butter buying by American families continues to increase, as it has been doing consistently for months, USDA's latest report shows. During July and August of this year, household purchases of butter were about six percent larger than in the same months of 1955. From April through August, housewives bought an average of three percent more butter than in the same 1955 months, despite a price increase that averaged 1.5 cents per pound.

The percentage of families buying butter in July and August was greater than in the months a year earlier—as it has been in every month except one since October, 1954.

Housewives surveyed by USDA reported that they were buying two percent more butter per capita in August than in July and five percent more per capita than in August, 1955.

• Europe Seeking U.S. Cotton

REPRESENTATIVE Jamie L. Whitten (D., Miss.) reported recently that European cotton traders are anxious to handle American cotton. That is, if it is priced competitively and if they can be assured of a constant supply.

Whitten, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, returned last week from Europe.

In a statement on the export program, he said:

"Europeans know the average American export firm is solvent, and that if commitments are made, deliveries can be expected."

He said the Europeans are "most anxious" the U.S. give assurances it will continue to produce and offer not less than five to five-and-a-half million bales in world markets each year.

"They want assurance we will be a firm source of supply," Whitten said. "And if our government will recognize this, it will mean additional cotton acreage for our farmers, which is essential."

"If we were to announce to the world that we plan to produce and offer in world markets on a competitive basis for export five to five-and-a-half million bales annually," he said, "then the purchasers would be fixing the price by the amounts of their bids, and the U.S. would avoid much criticism."

He said present procedures still "leave the U.S. in the business of fixing world prices," and that this "results in criticism."

Early Cotton Loan Asked

Thirty-three Texas' Lower Valley ginners and growers conferred with USDA officials Oct. 22. A proposal to make the cotton loan program available May 1 or June 1, instead of the present Aug. 1 date, was discussed. They also discussed bracero regulations with Labor Department officials.

Fats and Oils Articles Are Available From USDA

USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch has announced that reprints of recent articles on fats and oils subjects are available. They may be obtained without cost by writing to the Branch at 1100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans.

"Refining Cottonseed Oil at High Rates of Shear" is the title of one of the reprints, an article by R. O. Feuge, E. J. Vicknair and N. V. Lovegren.

Investigations of fats for intravenous alimentations are the general subject for the other group of reprints which are available. These consist of several articles written jointly or separately by Ruth R. Benerito, W.S. Singleton, R.O. Feuge, L.A. Goldblatt, D.A. Yeardon and Mona Brown of USDA.

Data on Using Cottonseed Disinfectants Issued

A Technical Data Sheet on the use of Du Pont seed disinfectants on cottonseed is available for cottonseed processors and others interested. Copies may be obtained from E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Grasselli Chemicals Department, Wilmington, Del.

PL 480 Commitments Pass \$2 Billion Mark

Secretary of Agriculture Benson has announced that agreements totaling \$2.2 billion have been signed for export sale of surplus U.S. agricultural commodities under Title I of Public Law 480. This represents an increase of about \$1 billion since March of this year.

Included in the program are about 148 million pounds of lard, of which 118 million pounds have already been shipped. Over 47 million pounds of tallow and grease have been sold under Title I, of which 18 million pounds have been shipped through Aug. 31.

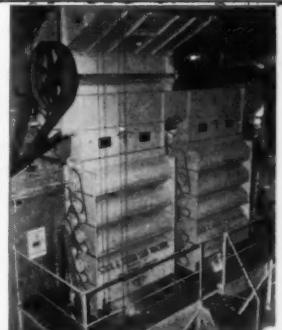
Title I agreements for vegetable oils already entered into will result in exports of over 900 million pounds of cottonseed oil, soybean oil and linseed oil. Exports under Title I, through Aug. 31, include about 394 million pounds of cottonseed oil, over 221 million pounds of soybean oil and three million pounds of linseed oil. This program has been a major factor in moving surplus supplies into consumption channels, and is establishing a new record level of exports, USDA says.

■ GUS FOREMAN is the new manager of Farmers' Cooperative Gin Association of Olustee, Okla.

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LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Grass Called Life-Saver During Drouth Period

Sorghum alumum, a drouth-resistant, fast-growing perennial grass from New Zealand, has caught the attention of live-stock men in the Southwest. After one year, farmers are already calling it "a life-saver in time of drouth."

Introduced by John Coleman of Wellington, Calif., it is growing up to 14 feet tall in some places. Even where drouth conditions are severe, alumum stands fresh and green alongside crops that have twisted and burned in the heat.

Grazing tests made with it showed that the grass will carry up to three head of livestock per acre for a period of several months. Tests also proved that the stock liked it. Alumum tastes sweet and is tender.

Soil Conservation Service has become interested in sorghum alumum, seeing in it not only an excellent feed crop, but also a soil builder and a means of erosion control.

■ **J. H. BRYSON, SR.**, Dothan, Ala., oil mill leader and past president of NCPA, reports that the tropical storm this fall did no damage to Dothan Oil Mill Co. properties. Cotton was largely picked before the storm, and peanuts stood the torrential rains very well.

CCC Support of 1957 Tung Crop Is \$53.76 Per Ton

USDA has announced that prices to growers of 1956 crop tung nuts will be supported by the CCC at \$53.76 per ton, basis 18.5 percent oil content. The equivalent price for tung oil is 21.0 cents per pound or 65 percent of parity as of Nov. 1 (the beginning of the marketing year), whichever is higher. These prices compare with a support of \$51.06 per ton for tung nuts in 1955, and a support of 20 cents per pound for the equivalent price for tung oil.

The minimum price support announced for 1956 crop tung nuts reflects 65 percent of parity, which was \$82.70 per ton on Sept. 15, 1956. In 1955 tung nuts were supported at 60 percent of parity, which on Nov. 1, 1955, was \$85.10 per ton. The higher level of support in 1956 is in accord with the upward adjustment made in the 1956 support level for soybeans and flaxseed which produce competitive products.

Loans on tung oil will mature Oct. 31, 1957, or earlier on demand. Growers who intend to deliver tung nuts to CCC under a purchase agreement must notify their County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee. The deadline for doing this is within a 30-day period ending March 31, 1957, or earlier, as may be determined by CCC.

• Dallas CSS Offices Get USDA Award

USDA Assistant Secretary Ervin L. Peterson presented the Unit Award for Superior Service to the Dallas office of Commodity Stabilization Service Oct. 24 at ceremonies in the Statler Hilton Hotel.

Frank R. McGregor, deputy administrator for operations, CSS, participated in the presentation of a bronze plaque



C. H. MOSELEY

to the office, received by C. H. Moseley, director of the Dallas office; and individual certificates for 636 employees.

"Better service to the public, increasing efficiency and closer cooperation among employees" were the accomplishments for which the Dallas office was cited by USDA.

Moseley, a native of Quanah, Texas, has directed the Dallas office since January, 1952. He has been with USDA 20 years, starting as a county office employee in West Texas. He directs one of eight regional offices at key market centers. It handles grain sorghums, rice, oats, barley, corn, rye and some other commodities.

Incentive awards were presented to a number of Dallas office employees for outstanding service and money-saving suggestions.

Woman Designer Chairman Of Judging Committee

Ceil Chapman, American designer of high-fashion cottons, has been named chairman of the judging committee which will choose the 1957 Maid of Cotton.

Her selection to head the seven-member board of judges was announced by Ed Lipscomb, sales promotion and public relations director of the National Cotton Council. Miss Chapman will be the only woman on the committee. Other judges, to be announced later, will be representatives of the cotton industry and related organizations.

■ **L. E. DOXSIE** has been appointed assistant manager of the corn division of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill. He has been with the Staley Co. for 23 years.

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ROBERT F. PATTERSON



C. H. FISHER

Plans for Cottonseed Clinic Announced

PLANS for the sixth annual Cottonseed Processing Clinic at New Orleans, Feb. 4-7, have been announced by Robert F. Patterson, Trenton, Tenn., president of Valley Oilseed Processors' Association; and Dr. C. H. Fisher, chief of USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch. These two organizations sponsor the Clinic. "A Changing Industry and Its Problems" will be the theme.

The first session will be devoted to progress reports on the utilization of linters, including a report on making the best use of linters standards, and on development of improved seed cleaning equipment, and a panel discussion of linters. Subjects for the afternoon include new crops and crop shifts, research needs, high protein meal, and a panel discussion of industry trends and research needs. On Feb. 5, a program on processing and product quality lists a panel discussion on hidden oil losses; the need for improving quality of oil and meal; and a report on feeding tests.

New Book

TWENTY-NINTH EDGAR MARBURG LECTURE PUBLISHED

"A Technology for the Analysis, Design, and Use of Textile Structures as Engineering Materials," is the title of a lecture given by Walter J. Hamburg at the meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials. The Society has published reprints of the talk in book form.

In his lecture, Hamburg discusses developments in this field since Harold DeWitt Smith's Marburg Lecture, "Textile Fibers: An Engineering Approach to Their Properties and Utilization," given in 1944. He divides his lecture into three phases of textile evolution—Artisanship, Industrial Revolution, and Research and Science.

Copies of the publication may be obtained for \$1.50 per copy from the American Society for Testing Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Most Beautiful Texas Farm Or Ranch Girl Sought

Thirteen farm and ranch girls, winners of Farm Bureau district eliminations will compete in Houston, Nov. 12, in the state finals of the Texas Farm Bureau queen contest.

The winner will receive \$500 in expenses for herself and her matron escort to make a trip to Miami Beach, Fla. They will travel on a special train with the Texas delegation to the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation Dec. 9-13.

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Use the approved method of moisture restoration developed and recommended by the Stoneville Ginning Laboratory. With a Statifier at the lint slide restoring 6 to 8 pounds of moisture per bale, you can consistently turn out neat, full-weight bales. Write today for detailed information about the Statifier units with the new, completely dependable "Magic Wand" control.

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AGRONOMY SCHOLARSHIPS totaling \$1,200 have been awarded four Texas Technological College students on behalf of West Texas and Eastern New Mexico cotton ginners by Anderson & Bigham Sheet Metal Works and Bigham Gin Supply Co. of Lubbock. Scholarship recipients and donors shown, left to right, are: Eddie Nelson Wallace, freshman from Morton; W. C. Bigham, Bigham Gin Supply Co.; Stephen Noble, Jr., sophomore; Howard Price, Bigham Gin Supply Co.; Irven Smith, senior; and Verland Bigham, Bigham Gin Supply Co.; all of Lubbock; and Delbert Hess, junior from Lorraine.

• Gin Supply Firm Helps Students

FOUR STUDENTS at Texas Technological College, Lubbock, have received \$300 each in agronomy scholarships established by Anderson & Bigham Sheet Metal Works and Bigham Gin Supply

Co. of Lubbock in behalf of West Texas and Eastern New Mexico ginners.

Eddie Nelson Wallace of Morton received the freshman award. It is based on the student's high school record, and recommendations of a cotton ginner and vocational agricultural teacher in his community. Wallace, a graduate of Lit-

tlefield High School, served two years as president of the Littlefield FFA Chapter and received the Lone Star Farmer degree in 1954. Wallace is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wallace of Morton.

Stephen Noble, Jr., received the sophomore award. During his freshman year at Tech, Noble made a grade point average of 1.85. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Noble, 2515 39th St., Lubbock.

Delbert Hess was picked for the junior award. Hess has maintained a 2.23 grade point average during two years at Tech. A graduate of Hermleigh High School, Hess is a member of Alpha Tau Omega, social fraternity. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Hess of Route 1, Lorraine.

Irven Smith, Lubbock, received the senior award. Smith, a graduate of Doole High School, is a veteran of World War II and had spent several years in the employment of the Soil Conservation Service before entering Tech. Smith has maintained an over-all grade point average of 2.08 during his three years at Tech. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Smith of Ballinger, Texas.

Applicants for the grants must be from the West Texas and Eastern New Mexico area. Other requirements are that they have participated in the growing of cotton in this area and are engaged in study of improved cotton production at the time the scholarships are awarded. Grants are renewable provided standards of scholarship are maintained.

New Book

UNIQUE IDEA IN COTTONSEED REPORTING OUTLINED

A new idea in reporting cottonseed and cottonseed products information is found in a publication issued by Cotton Economic Research, University of Texas, Austin, in cooperation with the Cotton Research Committee of Texas.

Clara H. Lewis, Barbara Sanderson and Joel F. Hembree are the authors of Research Report 42, which is available free.

"Cottonseed is a basic resource," the authors say, that "too often is thought of by the grower as just something to help pay the ginning bill." The authors believe that this report, for the seasons 1944-55, and future reports will help bring about greater efficiency in the utilization of cottonseed and its products by the livestock industry, as well as in the use of other products of cottonseed.

This objective, the authors hope, will be gained by data which will make it possible to project the pattern of supply and demand for cottonseed and its products months in advance of the usual statistics. U.S. data for 11 seasons, by months, are included for cottonseed, meal and cake, hulls, crude oil and linters.

Large Cotton Harvest In Coahuila, Mexico

The Lagunera region in the northern state of Coahuila, Mexico, will harvest a cotton crop of 340,000 bales this year, says Heriberto Ramos, chairman of the National Union of Cotton Producers.

Ramos added that this year's fiber will be of better quality than ever before, and Mexican producers will have no difficulty selling their cotton in the world market.

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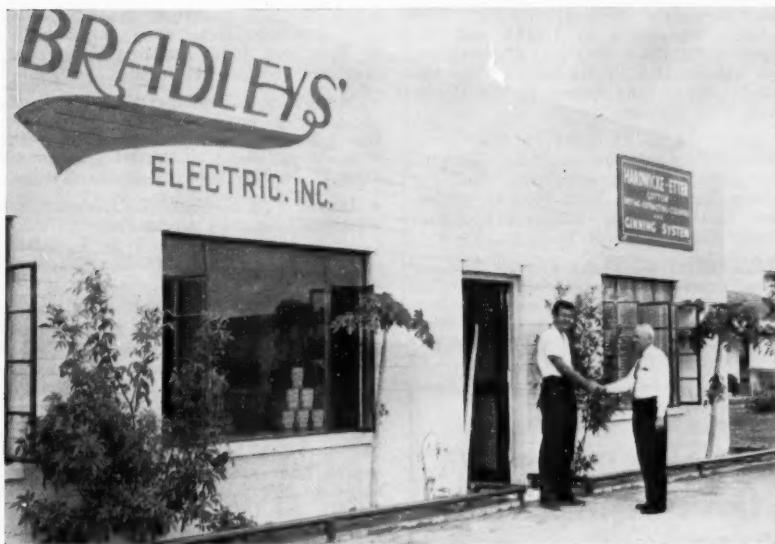
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New Supply House at Harlingen

JIM CORBELL, left, general manager of Bradley Electric, Inc., is shown receiving congratulations from J. E. Jamison, president of Hardwicke-Etter Co., on the opening of a new supply house in Harlingen, Texas. Bradley Electric will carry a full stock of Hardwicke-Etter repair parts, including large items, such as fans, separators and hydraulic pumps. A branch of Bradley Electric in Corpus Christi, the new plant is equipped with an overhead heavy-duty electric crane to facilitate loading and fast service to ginners.

Changing Times Require an Alert Textile Industry

Serious thinking about the changing times and the problems which are here and ahead was urged in a recent address by a textile official, H. K. Hallett of Charlotte, N. C., vice-president of the Kendall Co. and a former president of American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute. His address was given at the annual meeting of the Carded Yarn Association, Inc., Charleston, S. C.

"Actually, the entire situation boils

down to the fact that we are in a changing world," Hallett asserted. "New developments are taking place. Customer requirements are shifting constantly. If mills do not keep abreast and even ahead of these changes, they will find themselves with fewer and fewer customers. It is the mill which is alert to its customer's need that will stay ahead of the game and remain in business," he said.

University of Missouri Gets Research Grant

The University of Missouri has received a research grant of \$7,500 from Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. of Little Rock, Ark. The grant is to be used in support of fundamental research to be conducted in the department of soils.

Called "A Study in Energetics of Ionic Relationships in Soils and Plants," the project is designed to determine through physical chemistry the difference in energy by which chemical reactions send nutrients from soil to plant root, and from the root to the soil.

• Official of Humko Dies in Memphis

JAMES D. FLETCHER, secretary-treasurer of Humko Co., died in his sleep, Oct. 15, at his home. He had not been ill. He was 42.

He joined the company 17 years ago and moved steadily up to the position he held at the time of his death.

Born in Munford, Tenn., he had lived in Memphis practically all his life. He attended Darlington School at Rome, Ga., and Memphis State College and was a member of the Methodist church.

Fletcher leaves his wife, Mrs. Jessie Williams Fletcher; his three-month-old son, James Duke Fletcher, Jr.; and his mother, Mrs. Margaret Fletcher, all of Memphis.

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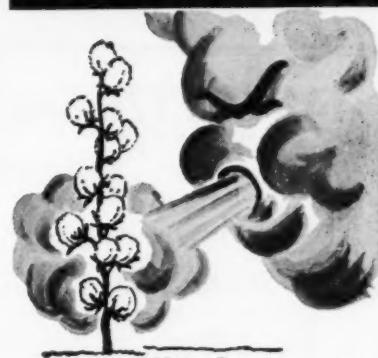
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- Dec. 13-14 — Second annual Cotton Production Conference. Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

1957

- Jan. 14-16 — Fourth Conference on Cottonseed Processing and Nutritive Value of Cottonseed Meal. Southern Utiliza-

tion Research Branch, USDA, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and National Cottonseed Products Association. For information, write Dr. A. M. Alt-schul, USDA, 1100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans.

• Jan. 17-18 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association meeting. Dinkler-Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala. For information, write Tom Murray, executive vice-president, Room 714 Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta 3.

• Jan. 21-22 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Directors' and Allied Industry Meeting. Casa de Palmas, McAllen, Texas. Edward H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president.

• Jan. 23-25 — Southern Weed Conference. Bon Aire Hotel, Augusta, Ga., Dr. W. B. Albert, South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, president.

• Jan. 28-29 — National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. For information, write Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Jan. 31-Feb. 1 — Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Clemson Conege, Clemson, S.C. Clyde R. Allen, executive secretary, P. O. Box 512, Benettsville, S.C.

• Feb. 4-5 — Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Houston Bank for Cooperatives and Texas Federation of Cooperatives joint meeting. Rice Hotel, Houston. For information, write B. E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 4-5 — Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• Feb. 12-13 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association joint meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Tom Murray, executive officer, Room 714, Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 12-13 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by Southeastern Ginners' Council, composed of ginners of Alabama, Georgia and Florida. For information and space, write Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 27-March 1 — Cotton Research Clinic. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 28-Mar. 1 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• March 5-6 — Western Cotton Production Conference. Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, Ariz. Sponsored by Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• March 11-13 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginners' associations sponsor the exhibit and will hold their annual convention concurrently.

• March 11-13 — Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 25-26 — Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner,

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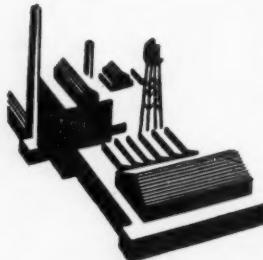
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1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 1-3 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• Apr. 30-May 1-2 — Spring meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 2-3 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 8-10 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course, Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A. & M. College.

• May 14-15 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention, Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner, Okla. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-21 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4 — Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. For information, write C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Center, Montgomery 4, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association.

• June 5-6 — Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention, Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Roy Castillou, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary.

• June 16-18 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention, Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

• June 16-19 — International Oil Mill Superintendents Association, Hilton Hotel, El Paso. For information, write H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

• June 19-20-21 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention, Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. For information, write John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• Sept. 30-Oct. 1-2 — Fall meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society, Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct. 2-3-4 — Beltwide Mechanization Conference, Shreveport, La. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

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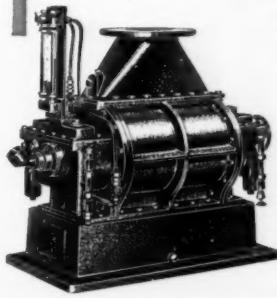
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laugh it off

A motorist after being bogged down in the sticky clay of an old deserted Georgia road paid a passing farmer \$10 to pull him out with a team of mules.

After he was on the road again he remarked to the farmer, "I should think that at that price you'd be pulling people out of this stuff day and night."

"Nope," drawled the farmer. "At night's when I tote the water for the holes."

The boss returned from lunch in a good humor and called the whole staff in to listen to a couple of jokes he had just picked up. Everybody but one girl laughed uproariously. "What's the matter?" grumbled the boss. "Haven't you got a sense of humor?"

"I don't have to laugh," said the girl. "I'm leaving Friday anyhow."

Getting a husband is like buying an old house. Girls don't see it like it is, but like it's going to be when they get it remodeled.

We used to see their ankles
And now we see their knees
And all we ask is just to live
A few years longer, please.

George: "What's a masseur?"

Don: "He's a guy who gets paid for what guys like us get slapped for."

The newly-rich oil farmer, unable to write, deposited his first royalty check in the bank and arranged with the bank that his signature should be two crosses. Soon a check showed up signed with three crosses and the banker summoned the farmer for an explanation. "Well, my wife is gettin' into society," he explained, "and she thinks I should have a middle name."

A college professor, well known for his absent-mindedness, was gazing reflectively at the passing landscape when the train conductor stopped for his ticket. The professor searched himself frantically, but to no avail.

"That's all right, professor," the conductor said. I know you, and I'm sure you have your ticket. When you find it, just mail it to the company."

"It isn't that," the professor said earnestly. "What I want to know is, where in the world am I going?"

A gentleman was trying to cross a busy street. A woman came driving along in a large car, loaded down with at least a dozen children of assorted sizes. She drove through the red light and nearly knocked him down.

He dashed back to the sidewalk for dear life, and the woman stopped. "Dang it all," yelled the man, "don't you know when to stop?"

"Sir," said the woman icily, "I'll have you know these children aren't all mine."

"Dad," asked the small boy, "why isn't a man allowed to have more than one wife?"

"My son," replied his father, "when you are older you will realize that the law protects those incapable of protecting themselves."

Bacteria: Rear entrance to a cafeteria.

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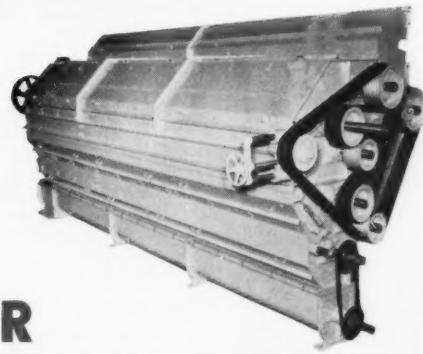
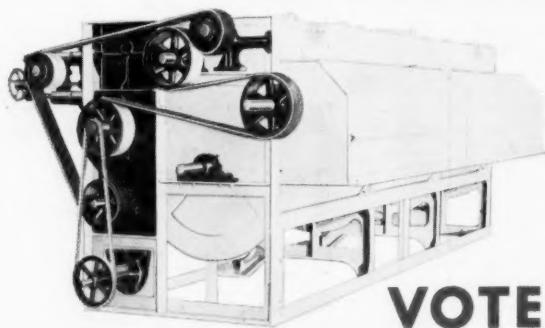
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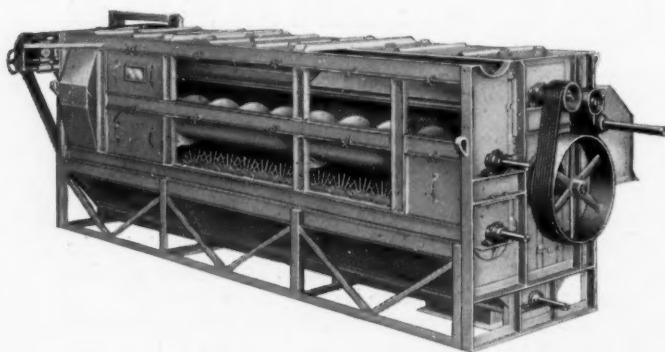
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